密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE WEEKLY REVIEW
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THE PEKING GOVERNMENT HAS passed the Lunar New Year crisis by means of another loan issue secured by the surplus salt revenue and starts into another year—in the Chinese calendar—with the same obligations financially as of the year just passed plus the $14,000,000 emergency measure. Steps toward financial stability have been taken in a small way during the last year but the great task of actually straightening out China's monetary affairs remains unattended. The remark is current that as long as the military potentates are permitted to rule in the provinces, just that long will the monetary administration of the Peking government be an unscrambled mess. It might be added that as long as the condition above described remains, there will also be continued unrest and political confusion in the country. The feudal system of military domination as much as anything else is responsible for the present regrettable and deplorable condition of the nation of China. No country in the world presents such a state of chaotic disintegration as does the China of today. It must be recognized, and the true friend of China cannot be satisfied with platitudes and apologies. The finances of the Peking government are top heavy and the Minister of Finance has become a collector of international pawn tickets in the form of loans, domestic and foreign. Pyramiding is rife and Peter is borrowed from to pay Paul with a sufficient increase to take care of momentary needs. An unshakeable faith in some future move that will wipe out all of these obligations—an optimism of the most foolish type—seems to prevail.

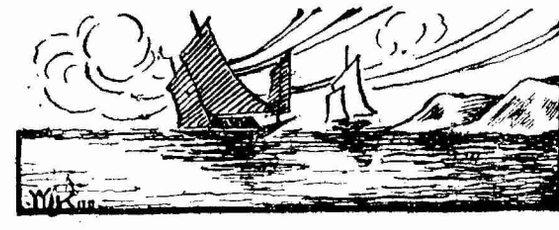
CHINA is governmentally bankrupt. Half of her provinces are virtually independent, Peking holds a wavering sway over others and Canton, despite her claims, cannot honestly say that her actual influence extends outside the boundaries of Kwantung and Kwangsi provinces. Sun Yat Sen, the so-called Constitutional President of China, is said to be assembling his forces, including those of Yunnan and Kweichow, at Kweilin for a triumphant march against the North, but under a close scrutiny of conditions as they stand this march can not be expected to extend any great distance from the seat of assembly. Wu Pei-fu has succeeded in obtaining the retirement of Liang Shih-yi as Premier at Peking but has incurred an added responsibility to his growing cause in that

he will have to advocate and obtain progressive actions for the reorganization of the Peking administration or fall into the class of military despots. He has seized the revenues of the Peking-Hankow Railway, southern section, has increased the salt tax in his districts, levied demands on commercial bodies, all on the plea of military expenditures and necessities, and it now remains for him to prove that he has the welfare of the people at heart in a concrete and not a verbal way.

THE coming of the new Chinese year is anything but bright for the nation as a whole. Conditions have not marched forward in the past year but have retrogressed. They have not accomplished anything toward the unification of the country, the weakening of the power of the tuchuns, or the establishment of stable institutions. They have prevented any real action on the part of the Washington Conference where China might have hoped for much had she been prepared to receive it. The misgivings of the Chinese with regard to the Conference and the accusations that the Chinese delegation lacked leadership and were weak in the face of opportunities, as Payson J. Treat, of Stanford University, speaking before the Rotary Club of Shanghai, recently declared, leaves nine-tenths unsaid. The nine-tenths is the condition of China herself and the shifting and changing attitudes of her people and her various governments. It is being reported in several sections that some of the more prominent Chinese are becoming slightly anti-foreign as a result of events now occuring but this spirit is rather one of an ineffective alibi, seeking to evade the responsibilities and duties of citizenship rather than to attempt any active measures to improve conditions. It is human to blame ones own faults to the actions of another and the influence of another but that in no way excuses the inherent weaknesses of the individual. Just as long as those citizens of China who might be the leaders in a movement to bring the country together and to make it a nation in actuality, rather than in name, remain quiescent and shirk the call, just that long will China continue to be a weakling. The events of the Washington Conference should provide food for introspection and should provide also the impetus for a domestic house cleaning, looking forward to an establishment of better international relations.

QUITE A NUMBER OF MODERN Chinese women in the province of Hunan have announced themselves as being qualified to be members of the provincial assembly, and expressed their determination to contend for membership during the election, which will be soon held. Those who have much likelihood of success, according to reports from Changsha, are Miss Chen Hsu, principal of the Sericulture School for Women, who used to be a member of the Committee for the Examination of the Provincial Provisional Constitution; Miss Li Chung-yung, principal of the Sze Teh Girls' School; Miss Wu Chia-ying, a graduate of the Chow Nan Girls School; and Miss Chen Ming-wen, a prominent educationalist. All of them have distinguished themselves in the field of education, and have hitherto participated in local politics and interested themselves in civic welfare. Today women in Hunan have the right, conferred upon them by the new provincial constitution, to vote and to hold legislative office. Many of them are determined to test the validity of the legal instrument and find out whether they will receive the support of men in the contest to sit in the provincial parliament. They have set a movement for women's participation in the running of the provincial assembly afoot, and many backward members of their sex have shown astonishment at the rapidity with which their sisters have secured the right of suffrage. Hunan, which is leading in the fight to grant women suffrage, is also leading in the movement of autonomous government for the provinces. What is taking place in that province receives much attention outside of it, and the most interesting development is this running for election to the provincial assembly by women. Kwangtung will not be slow in following in the footstep of Hunan in the matter of suffrage for women. The fair sex in Kwangtung have striven hard for the right to hold legislative offices but have not as yet been successful. The success of their sisters in Hunan ought to give them an impetus further to work for the attainment of their object.

NOTWITHSTANDING the prevalent chaos in this country and the stringency of finances, the popular interest in women's affairs and women's welfare has grown steadily and extensively in China. In 1921 the Chinese press devoted more space to matters concerning the fair sex than in any previous year. During the last twelve months its columns were full of articles on the undesirability of concubinage, industrial education for girls, the necessity of doing away with the system of slavery, and the devising of means to take care of aged women. Such delicate subjects as birth control matrimonial unhappiness, and the right of widows to marry again, which were previously shunned, were widely discussed in the public press. Only a few weeks ago there took place a marriage between two cousins, one a widow and the other a widower, in one of the hotels at Shanghai. During the marriage ceremonies, both the bride and the bridegroom recited a few poems defending the right of widows to a second or third marriage if they so desired and denouncing the old system of prohibiting marriages between cousins. The newspapers at Shanghai gave full publicity to their poems, and liberally and favorably commented upon the introduction of this innovation in marriage ceremonies. A few years ago, such an event would not have taken place, namely, the reading of a few poems specially composed for the occasion to defend their acts, and the press would have scorned it. Women in China are destined to play a much more important part in social and political regeneration now than ever before. Chinese girls are being trained by their participation in all of the recent agitations against Japan and against the unpatriotic Chinese to do their duty when they will have grown to womanhood. Suffrage for Hunan women marks the beginning of a new era in this country, and in the future more will be heard of the activities of Chinese women in various walks of life. This is one of the encouraging signs of the time for China.



The Conference and American Prestige

II. What Has Endangered China's Case

BY FRANCIS ZIA

IN my preceding article on "the Washington Conference and American Prestige in China," I ventured the statement that should China fail to receive justice at the Conference—news of a more promising character having, however, come to hand with the announcement of the determination of the American Senate to refuse to ratify the Treaty embodying the decisions of the Conference in the event of China's case being unfairly settled— this unfortunate chapter of the story of the Conference would only be interpreted in the light of shortsighted tactics on the part of the statesmen directing the proceedings of the Conference, and could not possibly shake the faith reposed by the Chinese in the good-will of the American people towards China. Apart from the authoritative views expressed by prominent Americans who visited China last year regarding the importance and necessity of cordial cooperation between the two peoples, it is very gratifying to learn from the utterances of two men who have just returned from the United States and who have had ample opportunities of testing the pulse of American sentiments vis-a-vis China's international grievances, that a wave of genuine sympathy towards China has actually swept over the United States. I mean Dr. David Z. T. Yui, one of the two "People's Delegates" who went across the waters under the auspices of nine local organizations, the National Federation of Chambers of Commerce and the National Union of the Provincial Educational Associations included, for the express purpose of watching China's interests in an unofficial capacity, and Lenox Simpson (Putnam Weale), whose chief mission abroad was to influence public opinion for the prevention of additional Japanese exploitation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance at China's expense by means of strenuously advocating the abrogation of the Alliance lest British prestige in the Far East be further compromised through the renewal of a pact which, as Lord Northcliffe has unequivocally declared, has already outlived its usefulness.

Illuminating information has also been available as a result of the public pronouncements made here by Dr. Yui and Mr. Simpson which have served to dispel the cloud of misgiving concerning the principal causes of China's imminent complete loss of her case. On the one hand Secretary of State Hughes must be blamed for giving exceedingly short notice to the Chinese delegation to get ready China's case for hearing by the Conference in plenary open session on an occasion that transpired to be the one chance of China being so heard. The Chinese delegates received from the American delegation in an unofficial way notification very late on the night of November 15, 1921 to present China's case before the Conference at 10.30 o'clock on the following morning. The result was a half-baked task rushed through with feverish haste at the expense of a heavy strain during a sleepless night in preparing the text of that set of fine-sounding general principles known as "China's Ten Points" which was anything but a clarifying answer to the question "What does China want"?, which was the one thought uppermost in the minds of all the men that were gathered in the Conference chamber on that fateful morning when the use of the right or wrong tactics on the part of the Chinese delegation was bound to have a decisive influence on the vicissitudes of China's case throughout the successive stages of the Conference. Again Mr. Hughes is further to be held as having made a *faux pas* in conjunction with Mr. Balfour in bringing pressure to bear on the Chinese delegates by striving for the sake of a one-sided compromise to dissuade them from presenting the Shantung case before the Conference and for bringing about the direct parley between the Chinese and Japanese delegations under which arrangement the public could not fully know what was actually going on beyond guessing by means of the meagre information that was given out after the "censors" had withheld everything they deemed unwise to release to the public. The responsibilities for these mistakes are to a certain degree to be shared by the British delegation which had a unique opportunity of making amends for the indirect damages which Great Britain has inflicted on China through the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which had successfully interfered with the unfettered expression of British official opinion in China, and to which may be partly ascribed Britain's participation that in general attitude of unfairness that compelled China to wash her hands when the Versailles Treaty was passed round the conference table among the delegates of the Allied nations for signature. But it should be borne in mind that Mr. Balfour had up his sleeve excuses of an extenuating character which Mr. Hughes could by no means borrow because the United States was not a party to the treaty in question and was not implicated in the group of nations that had exchanged secret treaties with Japan. So far as the Chinese delegates themselves were concerned, they were to be blamed firstly for their oversubmissiveness in taking the course of least resistance on the theory of not opposing the preferences of the men in high places of the nations to which they are accredited when they ought to have taken the obviously wiser course of imitating the marvelous example of directness of Secretary of State Hughes by placing at once the Shantung Question and the Twenty-one Demands before the Conference when China's first opportunity of being heard in plenary open session had come in order to test the moral courage of the other delegations as in the absence of such courage the mere enunication of plausible principles would lead to nowhere; and secondly, for having in a very deplorable manner neglected to give full publicity to China's case through the American press which would have enlisted the intelligent and powerful moral support of the American people, it being to be exceedingly regretted that so much literary talent among the unofficial members of the Chinese delegation and the Chinese students in America was left unorganized and unused for launching what would have surely proved to be a successful publicity campaign as was remarkably accomplished by Lord Riddell for the British delegation while American pressmen sought in vain for interviews with the delegates or for means of access to responsible spokesmen through whom reliable information might be obtained. Dr. W. W. Yen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, should also realize the seriousness of the blunders he has personally made in connection with China's participation at the Washington Conference. He has practically upset the whole program so far as the personnel of the unofficial delegation was concerned by his sudden decision of not going to Washington at the eleventh hour and by not appointing a suitable man,

not necessarily one who is an English scholar, to be the head of the official members of the delegation, with the result that the three delegates were all heads and none of them had the inspiration of a decisive voice and the encouragement of a guiding hand. He has practically given them no specific instructions about putting up a stiff fight over the cases where glaring injustice has been inflicted on China, for example, the Shantung Case, the Twenty-one Demands and the Customs Tariff, for it is inconceiv ble that if these instructions had been specially conveyed to the three delegates, they could not possibly have assumed that attitude of submissiveness, the like of which was not to be found among the other delegations. However, assuming it is useless to weep over spilt milk, there is yet a ray of hope in China's case and this lies in the unanimous outcry in the American Senate which, for this matter, is speaking on behalf of the public opinion of the entire American nation, and which made on secret of its resolution that there will be no ratification of the conference treaty unless justice is meted out to China. In the third and concluding article I shall endeavor to discuss from the practical standpoint and through Chinese eyes: "Some Aspects of Sino-American Cooperation."

The Conference at the New Year

BY CRAWFORD MORRISON BISHOP
(Correspondent of the New York Evening Post)

AFTER six weeks of discussion regarding the Pacific and Far Eastern questions, what, it may be asked, has the Conference accomplished? What action has been taken which will vitally affect the future history of the Far East?

The adoption of the Root Resolutions, by which the Powers declared their intentions with respect to China, constitutes the principal accomplishment of the Conference in respect to the Far East. These resolutions not only reaffirmed the Hay Doctrine of the "Open Door," but introduced new principles. Foremost among these new principles was that by which the Powers declared their intention to respect the administrative integrity of China.

The Conference has also officially recognized the ten principles proposed by the Chinese delegation in so far as to permit of their discussion when the corresponding subjects on the original agenda of the Conference are taken up. This gives China a chance to present her desires for consideration and adoption. In the application of the principles to specific topics, decisions have been delayed owing to disagreements and conflicts of opinions and interests of the Powers in committee meetings.

The question of tariff autonomy has revealed considerable divergence of views. According to the principle of the administrative autonomy of China, as embodied in the Root Resolutions, the limitations to China's freedom of action in the matter of her import tariff should be removed. The Chinese delegates placed the subject of tariff increases at the head of their program. The sub-committee has been able to recommend only the raising of the specific rates to an effective 5 percent, an addition of about 1½ percent to the present rate. This decision is merely carrying out the promise made by the Powers two years ago to revise the tariff then adopted within a period of two years after the close of the war. It is, moreover, subject to the report of a commission on tariff revision, which may delay action another six months or a year.

The action with regard to the abolition of extraterritoriality, like that of the tariff increase, is simply the fulfilment of treaty obligations previously contracted by the Powers. Like that, too, it waits upon, the report of a commission, involving a year's delay before any action is taken.

Only with regard to the withdrawal of foreign post offices—the least of China's requests—has a final decision been reached. In this case, too, a year will elapse before the decision is put into effect.

The matter of the withdrawal of foreign troops, consular police, and railway guards is still under consideration. So also is that of the return of leased territories to China. An agreement has been reached regarding the use by foreign governments of wireless stations in China—like the subject of foreign post offices a minor matter economically and politically. The subject of spheres of interest, or influence, which involved a consideration of the treaties, notes, resulting from the Twenty-one Demands of Japan, had just been reached when the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions adjourned *sine die*. From present indications the discussion of the subject, so far as Manchuria and the Twenty-one Demands are concerned, will never be resumed, as Japan is opposed to any discussion of the subject by the conference. Like the Shantung question, she considers it a subject for special and separate negotiation with China.

When the committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions resumes its sessions it will have besides the spheres of interest, the important subjects of the "Open Door," railway development—particularly that of the Chinese Eastern Railway—and discriminatory railway rates, to consider.

The Shantung question the discussions regarding which were postponed at the request of the Japanese delegation, remains unsettled. Agreement had been reached on all points except the amount and method of payment by China for the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway, and the conditions under which it should be operated. This question is not likely to come before the full conference. Any attempt by China to introduce it would be blocked by Japan's disagreeing to its consideration.

The subject of Siberia, including the adoption of principles to govern the future action of the Powers towards that country, and the application of these principles to specific topics, forms one of the most important in the list of unconsidered subjects.

Of the ten principles proposed by the Chinese delegation for consideration and adoption by the Conference, three of the most important have not as yet been discussed. The principle regarding the Open Door and equal opportunity has been reaffirmed by the Root Resolutions, but application has not yet been made to specific cases.

The principle calling for a declaration of all special rights claimed by any power in China, and the examination of such claims, obviously opens the way for a discussion of Manchuria and the Twenty-one Demands; but when China sought to introduce this into the discussion, when the topic of spheres of interest was reached, the committee adjourned.

The principle requiring definite terms of duration to be attached to China's present commitments may be introduced by China when the subject of railways is taken up.

The third of the Chinese principles has an interesting bearing on the four-Power treaty. It

would seem that this principle has been flatly ignored in the negotiation of that treaty. This principle was as follows: "With a view to strengthening mutual confidence and maintaining peace in the Pacific and the Far East, the Powers agree not to conclude between themselves any treaty or agreement directly affecting China or the general peace in these regions without previously notifying China and giving to her an opportunity to participate." It does not appear that China was given any opportunity to participate in the negotiation of the four-Powers treaty. Interpretation of that document to include Japan itself makes it as offensive to the Chinese as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance or the Lansing-Ishii Agreement.

China proposed that "provision be made for the peaceful settlement of international disputes in the Pacific and Far East." She naturally expected to be included in any agreement made to accomplish this end.

The principle requiring that China's rights as a neutral be respected in future wars to which she is not a party has been adopted, but this is of little value so long as foreign troops remain within her territory and so long as foreign bases exist which might be made the object of attack by hostile troops in case of war.

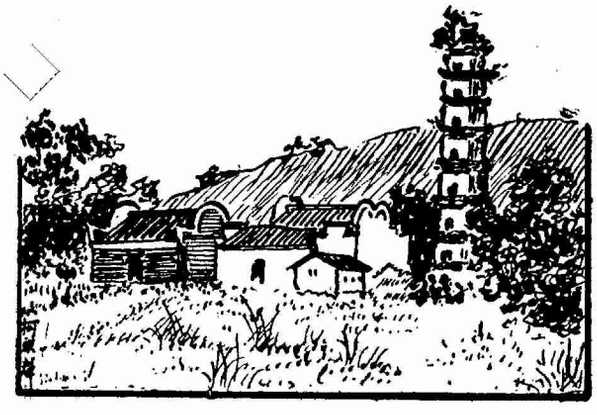
The territorial integrity of China still remains threatened by the attitude of England regarding Tibet, and that of Japan regarding South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. In regard to Russian encroachments upon China's sovereignty in North Manchuria and Northern Mongolia, no action has yet been taken by the Conference.

The second of the Root Resolutions affirmed the intention of the powers "to provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government."

The failure to meet China's requests regarding the desired increase in her tariff is a contradiction of this principle.

China, like Japan, has witnessed a change in premiers since the Conference began. Her position has been embarrassed by continuing political dissensions at home, and by divergence of views among her delegates here. The support of her case which was expected from the American delegation has not been particularly strong. The consideration of China's interests has been subordinated to the desire to reach an agreement on the naval ratio and to the questions affecting the naval policy of the greater powers in the Pacific.

Washington, D. C. January 1, 1922.



Methods of Trading in China—Wool

BY H. B. ELLISTON

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FROM many standpoints China is unique and without parallel in history. Possessing one of the oldest civilizations on earth and reputed to have the oldest system of banking in the world, it has remained almost stagnant in the matter of business methods, and is carrying on trade under much the same conditions as existed thousands of years ago. While this is not exactly true in all lines of business, due to the presence of foreigners who have introduced new methods, and have impressed some of their ideas upon certain Chinese, the old conditions still exist in many forms, and the present methods of buying and selling, bartering and trading, were probably extant in ages that are lost to Western history.

The lack of political cohesion, the absence of modern means of transportation, a sufficient food supply for local consumption, no uniform or established currency or standard of value, and a conservatism which has caused the people to be satisfied with conditions as they exist, has retarded the development of the natural resources of China and has made exceedingly difficult any attempt to introduce up-to-date business ideas.

Modern business has developed many new methods of efficiency to expedite international as well as domestic trade, through banking credits, drafts, acceptances, bills of exchange and so many other forms of credits and debits that it seems almost incredible that a nation which is so basically developed as China, should still be bartering for her merchandise in the interior. But when her history and political and economic conditions are taken into account, it is not altogether strange that business methods have not altered and that business itself is still in its infancy, both as to possibilities and methods.

No small part of the difficulties which exist in business in China can be attributed to the political situation or governmental lack of authority. The Chinese Central government is powerless to enforce in all parts of its territory the laws it passses. The legal standard of coinage of China is the silver dollar, but it is not recognized as such except in a few provinces. The medium of trade or exchange is not alone the silver dollar, but may be cash, coppers, bullion silver or sycee, bank notes, horses, cattle, sheep, or camels. With money and finance in this disorganized state, it is not difficult to understand why the foreigners who attempt to do an export business, employ native *compradores*, instead of trying to do business directly. A *compradore* is a fiscal agent; he does the buying and selling for the foreign firm by which he is employed and guarantees all the accounts for his sales, guarantees which are covered by a monetary deposit.

In China each kind of character of business has its own well established methods and practices, and from a native standpoint each business can only be carried on in the way that has obtained for hundreds of years past; and these practices differ in similar lines of business in different localities.

As the basis of Chinese national life is founded on the family or clan tie, so Chinese business follows the same general plan, and a line of business

becomes the particular livelihood of the family. The wine merchant seldom operates a general store in connection with his liquor dispensary, nor does the wool merchant deal in curios. The commission agent may fluctuate from business to business, but not the merchant.

For the purpose of showing some of the Chinese business methods and practices, wool, which is one of the most important commodities, both in point of production and in volume of exportation, may be taken as the example.

In order to present the different trade customs and the monetary handicaps under which the wool business is carried on, the methods employed in several of the most important wool collecting and distributing centres will be described and may prove interesting as showing how and through whom the wool is purchased and what is the currency or exchange medium of each place.

Among the most important wool markets of Outer Mongolia is Sining, which is located in the center of the wool producing districts, on the direct line of traffic to Tibet on the west; to the wool producing sections of Kansu on the south, and the railhead at Tatungfu, and Kalgan, on the east. The railhead at Tatungfu is reached by camel caravan routes.

Sining is particularly noted for the excellent quality of wool produced in the surrounding districts, and is therefore the headquarters for many wool merchants. About the first or second week in October of each year the wool merchants of this district meet for the purpose of fixing or establishing the price which they intend to demand for the season's wool crop. As soon as this price is fixed, contracts are made for wool for future delivery. As wool is sold for future delivery the price must be fixed for the next season's crop, for it will be at least six months before the wool will come to market, and it is often a year after the wool is bought before it is ready for delivery to the buyer.

In Sining, wool is bought either direct from the producers or wool merchants, or through commission agents. When the transaction is a direct one, it is bought off the backs of camels as it is brought to the market, or from the stock of the wool merchant. The wool is inspected at the time of purchase; and delivery is taken and the price paid. This method of buying direct is regarded as the most expensive way of purchasing wool. In addition to the cost price of the wool, the seller adds a commission for himself, and usually includes an extra margin to protect himself on his future contracts, which may be in the nature of a speculation. It has the further disadvantage of being a spot sale, which is only made of necessity, and the buyer is compelled to pay a higher price for the wool.

When any quantity of wool is being purchased, it is always bought for a future delivery date, which is from six months to a year in advance. An order of this size would be placed by the buyer with a commission merchant, who, in Sining, is called a *tafantzu*, and with the placing of the order, the commission merchant would require the buyer to make a deposit, or advance payment, on his sales or purchasing contract. The amount of the advance varies according to the size of the order and will run between 20 and 60 percent of the contract price. For his services as buyer the *tafantzu* charges a commission of 2 percent. Often the commission merchant will make a flat or net price for wool, when he knows where his wool is coming from, or he has it contracted for in advance and makes his profit in the difference between his personal contract price and his selling price.

When an order is placed with the *tafantzu*, he sends one of his buyers or agents into the interior wool producing districts to buy or barter for the required wool, if it is not already under contract. The buyer or agent, on reaching the district, goes to an inn or hotel kept for the use and benefit of the wool merchants, which is known as a *hsiehchia*, and gives the order which has been placed with the *tafantzu* to the inn keeper to fulfil. A payment of part of the deposit or advance money paid by the buyer is made to the innkeeper to enable him to buy the wool required in his particular district.

The inn keeper of the *hsiehchia* is usually a man whose only capital is a knowledge of the Mongolian language; he keeps a few clerks and assistants about him and uses these men to send out as buyers on orders which may be placed with him. He uses that part of the advance money paid by the representative of the *tafantzu* to buy merchandise to be traded to the Mongols for the wool required. When the innkeeper has bought the wool, it is turned over to the representative of the *tafantzu* who in turn and in the fullness of time delivers it to the buyer.

There is no little risk involved in buying through the genial inn keeper, for it may be his agent will not secure wool up to the required standard or even of sufficient value to equal the advance payment made by the representative of the *tafantzu* to the inn keeper. Sometimes, in respect of large orders where a considerable amount may have been advanced, the inn keeper or his trusted agent or representative finds it convenient and somewhat to his advantage to take "the air" and begin operations from a new base with the money thus borrowed from his client as his capital. If perchance the inn keeper or his agent returns with the wool, the commission charged for the buying service is 2 percent of the contract price; though at times arrangements are made for a net or flat price without commission, as is done by the *tafantzu*.

The most important wool market town situated on a railway is Kalgan, which is on the Peking-Suiyuan Railway and has been for many years the collecting and shipping point for nearly all wool which is destined ultimately for export.

The buying and selling of wool in Kalgan is in the hands of two classes of brokers or commission agents and two classes of merchants.

Of the brokers, one is called a *maofantzu*, who more or less limits his business to what is known as ball wool which is the wool raised by Chinese, not Mongolian, wool growers. The other broker is called the *paohaerh*. Men in this class are strictly commission agents and are the only brokers in Kalgan who are paid a commission on the sales they put through. A commission of one percent is paid to them by the seller for their services.

One of the two classes of merchants who deal in wool are locally known under the name of *waikwan* These are groups or companies made of merchants from the important wool producing districts in Mongolia, men from the Kulun, which is probably the most important wool centre in Inner Mongolia, and merchants from Peking. At one time Peking was very important as a collecting and distributing centre for wool. These merchants operate in inns or local hotels in connection with merchants who maintain warehouses where stocks of wool and furs are stored. They also engage in other lines of busi-

ness. In addition to buying and selling wool the sell or barter yarn, tea, piece goods and other staple lines of merchandise. By making their headquarters in the inns they are in close contact with the wool merchants who bring their stocks to Kalgan to sell.

The other class of merchants, who are buying and selling wool in Kalgan, are called *shihsiapu*. These companies are made up of merchants from the province of Shansi. They engage in the hotel or inn keeping business and carry as a side line a cheap line of merchandise which particularly appeals to the Mongols and which consists of saddlery, boots, hats, and similar articles. They make a speciality of catering to the Mongolian wool dealers and have stable accommodation for the camel caravans which bring in the wool.

The *waikwan* and *suihsiapu* go into the wool business in a large way and each season send out caravans of camels loaded with the merchandise they specialize in, to barter it for wool in the interior. These caravans are usually gone for a year, leaving in the spring of each year and returning in the spring of the next year loaded with wool and furs.

When wool is purchased from the *waikwan* out of stock or from merchants who are guests at the inns, no commission is paid, but the inn takes a commission of one percent on the value of the wool sold, the commission being paid by the seller.

Neither a *maofantzu* or a *suihsiapu* receives a commission for the wool he sells, but if the transaction is concluded in one of the inns, the weighing, while being done with the scales of the buyer, is in the hands of one of the employees of the inn, and it is said on good authority that the inn does not suffer in the transaction even though no commission is paid.

The principal rival of Kalgan for Mongolian wool is Kweihuacheng. Here the wool is all purchased through a commission agent or broker called the *yachi*. This man takes no chances in the matter of his own profit, for in all the sales he makes the wool is weighed on his own scales, which have been so well trained that he always manages to make them balance in his favour. In addition to the commission he makes in the matter of weight, he gets a commission of from 1 to 2 percent on his sales. This commission he divides with the inn keeper at whose house the sale has been concluded.

Payment for the wool is made either in cash or domestic animals to the merchants of Kulun, in Inner Mongolia, but the merchants from outer Mongolia refuse to accept anything but cattle, sheep or horses.

In Kweihuacheng, wool is bought either on a forward contract or ex stock in warehouse, if the inns and storing places can be so-called. When spot cargo is bought, payment is presumed to be made within ten days, unless the date of payment is set ahead by agreement to one of the settlement days, which come four times a year. Contracts for wool to be delivered within six months or a year, are made on the partial pre-payment plan, the buyer making a deposit or part payment in advance to the seller for the wool he is buying. This deposit or advance payment usually amounts to 30 to 60 percent of the contract price. If when the cargo is delivered to the buyer it is not up to standard or in accordance with the stipulations of the contract, the contract may be cancelled by the buyer, and the seller is required to refund the deposit or advance payment, together with interest the rate of 10 percent per annum to the buyer's money during the time it has been in the hands of the seller.

The two most important wool market centers in Chihli are found in Hsinshi and Shunteh. Wool in these two places is stored in inns operated exclusively for the benefit of the wool traders. Guests at these inns pay no charge for their accommodation. Their expenses are paid out of the commission which the inn secures from the business of the guest of the hotel. In the former place the inn receives a commission of 2 percent while in the latter place it averages between 2 and 3 percent. Payment for wool in these two places is made in cash or by draft. The custom of the two markets provides that on contracts for future delivery, the amount of advance money shall average between 20 and 40 percent. The buyers in this district are not so trusting as they are in Kweihuacheng, for they demand a guarantor for the deposit money they put up, so that if the wool is not up to sample or as per agreement they have some security for their money and more hope of its return.

If you are a trader and know how much wool you should secure for an Ingersoll watch or for a piece of calico or a hank of yarn, the system of buying wool in the interior must meet all the requirements of the trade, but if you want to know how much the wool is going to cost, unless you are an exchange or trading expert, there may be much doubt concerning the rate of payment. It is here that the *compradore* comes into his field of usefulness, for he is supposed to be fully conversant with the intricacies of the business. If it costs him more than his price to you he has to pay the loss, if less, the profit is his.

For the purpose of facilitating business, increasing trade, and developing the wool or any other basic resource of China, banks are of course necessary. Strange as it may seem, the two banks which are generally regarded as government financial institutions—The Bank of China and The Bank of Communications—do not figure to any appreciable extent in the wool trade of the country, nor do they, as a matter of fact, reach the frontiers of the country.

The only bank which seems to render any service to the wool traders or to serve the interior of Mongolia is the Lanchow Bank, which has a capital of only half a million taels. Lanchow, where is located the head office of the bank, is not so much a wool center as a financial clearing house for the business of that part of the surrounding frontier. Originally the bank was a bullion bank, its principal business being the remelting of silver and the making of assays. But later, through the issuance of currency, it created a circulation medium which is now generally accepted throughout the surrounding territory. This currency consists of cash, dollar and tael notes.

For the purpose of doing business, no mistake will be made if the buyer has on hand silver bullion or sycee with which to pay for his wants and orders. But the situation is complicated as each place has a tael of its own which differs in the fineness of the silver and in value from the tael of the adjoining market town. When the value of each of these taels fluctuates every day, the speculating feature attaching to the wool business is reflected in the money or medium of payment, and it may easily turn an apparent profit into a loss or *vice versa*.

The tael of Lanchow, which is call the Langping tael, is supposed to have a fineness of 97 percent pure silver. The following table affords a bird's eye view of the fluctuating standards:

	Tientsin,	Ningsia,	Sining,	Dolonnor,	Chungwei,	Kalgan,	Kweihua, Cheng	Lanchow
Tientsin	1000	986	981	976.5	981	963	968.4	1010
Ningsia	1014	1000	995	990.5	995	977	982.4	1024

Sining	1019	1005	1000	995.5	1000	982	987.4	1029
Dolon-nor	1023.5	1009.5	1004.5	1000	1004.5	986.5	991.1	1033.5
Chungwei	1019	1005	1000	995.5	1000	982	987.4	1029
Kalgan	1037	1023	1018	1013.5	1018	1000	1005.4	1027
Kweihua-Cheng	1031.6	1017.6	1012.6	1008.1	1012.6	994.6	1000	1031.6
Lanchow	990	976	971	966.5	971	953	938.4	1000

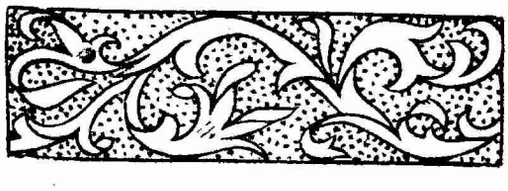
The nominal exchange rate of the Langchow Bank is 2 percent, but the operating rate runs between 5 and 6 percent. In addition to the exchange rate on silver, there is an exchange rate in copper and cash in their relation too silver and in most places of any size the directors of the money shops or *chienpu* managers meet each day to fix it.

The medium of exchange at Sining embraces cash coppers, silver coins sycee or bullion silver, know as the tael, and cash and copper notes. The last two are only in limited circulation and not generally acccpted. The tael is the Chingpuping tael, which is of greater value than either the Lanchow or Tientsin tael. There is a branch of the Lanchow bank in Sining, but the amount of capital available is insufficient for the needs of business and the branch cannot handle large drafts It is necessary when large transactions are involved to transfer funds from Lanchow to Sining in silver bullion. A load of sycee amounts to about 3200 taels, and the cost of transportation for this amount from Lanchow to Sining is two taels per thousand In buying wool in Sining it would be possible to buy a draft in Tientsin on the bank of Lanchow and transport the silver from Lanchow to Sining, to pay for the wool bought. As the export trade in Sining is far greater than the import business, the merchants who are in the market with bills to negotiate, find themselves at a severe disadvantage and their export bills are discounted from 2 to 7 percent. It is said that there is more profit on an import bill than there is in the actual imported cargo.

The wool market town of Ningsia is in much the same position as Sining. It also has a branch of of the Lanchow Bank which is likewise limited in acceptances. It cannot cash a big draft and its import business holds the same possibilities of profit in bills as does that of Sining. The tael of currency is known as the Ningping tael which is worth more than either the Langping or Hangping—the Lanchow and Tientsin—tael but is not quite equal to the Chingpuping tael of Sining.

The sycee used at Dolon-nor in Inner Mongolia, which place is also a wool centre, is known as the Lama Temple tael. The fineness of its silver is very low, so low in fact that in order to overcome its inferiority a special scale is used called the Temple or Maio Ping, which increases the quantity of silver per tael by 23 and 1/2 Liang or Chinese ounces per thousand taels. With this added weight the Lama tael is of greater value than the Hangping tael of Tientsin.

When a banking service such as is used by the commercial interests of China, is available in the interior, when the monetary situation is stabilized and the use bullion eliminated, when transportation will enable merchandise to be delivered at a reasonable freight charge, it is not difficult to picture the magnitude of the trade which China will develop from her vast resources.



A Few Second Thoughts on Four-Power Pact

BY JOHN DEWEY

SECOND thoughts often change first impressions. In a previous article I expressed the belief that the chief point of the four-power treaty was to allow Great Britain and Japan to make a graceful exit from their alliance. A little more rumination convinced me that even if that were so the fourth clause, to the effect that the alliance would cease when the four-power treaty was ratified, should not have been introduced.

The policy for the United States was to keep pointing out to the British and Japanese the ugly influence exerted by the Alliance upon our friendly relations with them, while stating that abrogation was their own affair, to be decided in view of their estimate of the importance of our good relations. Then there would have been neither a bargain nor an appearance of a bargain, nor of bringing pressure to bear upon the Senate for ratification.

The inclusion of the clause suggests that our delegation, like President Wilson at Versailles, had something to sell, and in order to sell it was willing to make an offer. The thing to be sold is the 5-5-3 ratio in particular and naval reduction in general. The latter is close to a political necessity for the Administration; the former is important for the prestige of the American delegates, a seeming diplomatic victory. But was a bargain necessary?

The cold facts of the case are that Japan was likely to go bankrupt if she continued her naval program. If our delegation had been bold instead of cautious, if it had declared that the United States would reduce anyway, business and popular pressure would have compelled a similar reduction in Japan. And it would appear as if the financial relations of the United States and Great Britain were sufficient to secure a like policy on the part of England, provided Great Britain had assurance that we were going to reduce naval armaments.

Moreover, it is highly probable that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would have had to go anyway or be seriously modified. The suggestion of surrender to bargaining on our part to secure something we could have got without bargaining is confirmed by a story which comes from highly dependable sources. Admiral Kato was at first willing to accept the 5-5-3 ratio. But the naval experts objected. Then they were told by the British experts that if they held out the United States would yield a larger quota to them. Japanese naval experts, according to reliable information, told others that their proposals had the approval of British experts and used this fact to justify their claim.

At the same time, a propaganda was started by their means at home, so that the delegates became frightened about their reception at home if they consented to Hughes' original proposal. Kato weakened. This state of affairs imperiled the whole limitation issue. Thus the British indirectly created a situation which brought pressure to bear upon the United States to enter the four-power pact as a condition of securing the 5-5-3 ratio. Meantime Japan's propaganda at home got rather out of hand, especially because of reports that we were coercing Japan to accept our proposition, and a feeling of hostility was created which goes far to offset the moral effect of the naval reductions.

Another second thought was caused by an inquiry made of me by a lawyer the day after the pact was announced. He asked if the treaty did not apply to Japan proper. He called attention to the wording by which a "controversy arising out of *any* Pacific *question*" comes within the scope of the treaty. The query put a new face on the matter for me. Leaving China out of account, Japan is due for trouble sooner or later with the Far Eastern Republic, if not with all Russia.

Are we committed to discussion and adjustment of this matter in a conference where Japan is represented and the Russians excluded? If so, this fact alone is sufficient, in my opinion, to justify the Senate in either rejecting the treaty or insisting upon a reservation that, if the controversy involves a nation which is not a party to the treaty, that power shall be entitled to representation in the conference on an equality with other powers.

If the controversy concerned China, this would also protect her and our own good relations with her. No nation could refuse without exposing its own purposes. I still feel that the treaty has the benefit of allaying American suspicion about Japan and the Philippines, Australian fears of Japan and Japan's fears of us about Guam. So far it makes for real peace. But to put over a treaty nominally applying to insular possessions when it actually applies to Japan proper as well, and leaves out the two nations with which Japan may have a serious controversy, namely, Russia and China, is not to give up the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It is to make us a party to it, minus, of course, any explicit provision for armed assistance.

More than one paper has asserted positively that the treaty includes Japan; one, close to the State Department in the past, denies it. The matter is too fundamental to be left in the ambiguity of which diplomacy is so fond. If any ambiguity is left, it is likely that some emergency will arise where the United States will not be willing to take part in adjusting matters against China and Russia. Then we shall be exposed to bitter charges of bad faith. In the end more bitterness will be stirred up than is now temporarily calmed down.

It is noteworthy that President Harding is not sending the treaty at once to the Senate. This omission is probably connected with the fact that the nine-power pact which has been talked about, relating to China, is not settled upon.

This means that one cannot be understood without the other. It also indicates that our delegates made a mistake in committing themselves upon one while the other was still uncertain. Final judgment must, therefore, be reserved upon the four-power agreement. If it is too early to condemn unreservedly, it is also too soon for approval. The two treaties must be judged together. If the additional agreement does not remove the uncertainties in the present treaty, and if it adds additional ambiguities on its own account, the American people ought to be getting ready to express a public opinion which will affect our own Senate and also the representatives of other powers.

The intimation which has been put forth that the vague four principles of the Root are to form the core of further treaty is discouraging. China cannot get all she ought to have or all she hopes for. But the United States ought not to become a party to sacrificing her even to the extent of assent to ambiguous generalities. Such generalities, while they remove immediate friction between diplomats, are always in the end a threat to the peace of the world. Each power interprets them in its own way and accuses others of bad faith.

It is also to be hoped that the new treaty, instead of calling for a conference after some controversy has actually arisen, will substitute a series of annual or biennial conferences. Provision ought to be made also for popular or parliamentary representation at these conferences. The world is surely ready for that much concession to open diplomacy.

Provision for a regular series of conferences will give China some security for the future in return for failure to obtain what she now requires. It will put the nations on their good behavior between times. It will avert the necessity of having to try to adjust matters which are always more or less accomplished facts, a necessity which is the bane of diplomatic meetings that occur only after controversy has become acute. It will do away with the objection to the four-pact treaty, so ably urged by Senator Borah, that under present conditions the normal commitment to back up an adjustment means practically a promise to use force to carry it out. It will tend to avert future trouble instead of striking bargains and making compromises about troubles that have already got well under way. It represents an intelligent way to cooperate with other nations without getting into entangling alliances.—*The Baltimore Sun.*

The Washington Conference

(Covering the period from Thursday, January 25, to Wednesday, February 1.)

A further declaration by the powers represented at the Washington Conference, tending to strengthen the Open Door policy by more detailed statements with regard to spheres of influence and a closer approach to the settlement of the Shantung Question have characterized the period of the Conference under review. Siberia and its problems also came to the fore.

The resolution strengthening the equal opportunities policy was presented by Elihu Root of the American delegation on January 23, at a meeting of the committee charged with Far Eastern problems. The text, which is self explanatory, reads:

"Resolved, that the signatory powers will not support any agreements by their respective nationals with each other designed to create spheres of influence or to provide for the enactment of exclusive opportunities in designated parts of Chinese territory."

Mr. Root's definitive move followed the adoption of the following resolution concerning full publicity for political and other international engagements of China:

"The powers represented in this Conference, considering it desirable that there should hereafter be full publication with respect to all matter affecting the political and other international obligations of China and of the several Powers in relation to China are agreed as follows:

"1. The several Powers other than China will at their earliest convenience file with the Secretary General of the Conference for transmission to the participating powers a list of all treaties, conventional exchange of notes, or other international agreements which they may have with China or with any other Power or Powers in relation to China which they deem to be still in force and upon which they may desire to rely. In each case consideration will be given to any official or other publication in which an authoritative text of the documents may be found. In any case in which the document may not have been published, a copy of the text 'in the original language or languages' will be filed with the secretary General of the conference. Every treaty or other international agreement of the character described which

may be concluded hereafter shall be notified by the governments concerned within sixty (60) days of its conclusion to the Powers who are signatories of or adherents to this agreement.

"2. The several Powers other than China will file with the Secretary General of this Conference at their earliest convenience for transmission to the participating Powers, texts as nearly complete as may be possible of all those contracts between their nationals of the one part and the Chinese government or any of its administrative sub-divisions or local authorities of the other part, which involve any concessions, franchises, options, or preferences with respect to railway construction, forestry, navigation, river, conservancy or harbor works, reclamation, electrical communication, or other public works or public services, or for the use of arms or ammunition, or which involves a loan upon any of public revenues or properties of the Chinese government or of any of its administrative sub-divisions. There shall be in the case of each document solicited either access to a published text or a copy of the text itself. Every contract of the public character described which may be concluded hereafter shall be notified by the governments concerned within sixty (60) days after the receipt of information of its conclusion to the Powers who are signatory of or adherents to this agreement.

"3. The Chinese government agrees to notify in the conditions laid down in this agreement every treaty, agreement or contract of the character indicated herein, which has been or may hereafter be concluded by that government or by any local authority in China with any foreign Power or the nationals of any foreign Powers, whether party to this agreement or not, so far as the information is in its possession.

"4. The governments of the powers having treaty relations with China which are not represented in the present conference shall be invited to adhere to this agreement. The United States government as convener of the Conference undertakes to communicate as agreed to the governments of the said Powers with a view to obtaining their adherence thereto as soon as possible."

The encouraging outlook for settlement of the Shantung question is taken from a visit made by Minister Alfred Sze on President Harding to discuss the situation on January 26. A private news dispatch to the *Weekly Review* of that date contains the following information:

Minister Alfred S.K. Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, was granted a private interview today with President Harding for the purpose of obtaining the President's help to secure a just settlement of the Shantung Railway question. President Harding is said to have received the approaches of the Chinese Minister sympathetically and, it is understood, will extend friendly advice to Japan urging a settlement acceptable to China. The chief hitch in China's refusal to accept the offer of the Japanese is the continued insistence of the latter for a Japanese accountant and traffic manager. China is insisting that the Chinese managing director of the railway be given the full power of operating the railroad. Japan is understood to be willing now to accept Chinese treasury notes in payment for the road. It is believed in many quarters that the matter will be settled soon. Minister Sze today made a strong plea for Chinese control of all foreign wireless stations in the republic urging a common policy applicable to all government. The idea is receiving American support.

The settlement of the Shantung question is only a matter of hours, according to Frederick William Wile of the *Public Ledger* service, who says that Minister Sze was accompanied by Secretary of State Hughes on his visit to the President. Mr. Wile takes the view that the American Administration recognizes that the Shantung settlement will be the acid test of the work of the Conference and is therefore making every effort to effect an equitable settlement.

An interesting interpretation of the recent action of the Conference to establish in China a board of review to consider matters pertaining to the Open Door and equality of opportunity is given in a private news wire to the *Review*, whose text is:

Americans in Washington who are close to the Chinese situation are almost unanimous in the belief that the decision of the Conference to establish in China a board of review to consider matters pertaining to the Open Door and equal opportunities is one of the most important and constructive measures of the body's work. The board of reference, according to the decision of the Conference, is to be organized within three months after the ratification of the Conference enactments. The board as projected has no executive functions, its purposes being to hear complaints, make investigations, and issue reports. There is absolutely no infringement upon the sovereignty of China, the sole purpose being the creation of machinery for adjusting disputes and charges of the violation of the Open Door and equal opportunity policy adopted in the Root Resolutions. The board offers facilities for the efficient adjustment of friction enabling China to get quick action. There is no compulsion on the part of the Powers to use the board in adjusting disputes but it offers the opportunity to any power to air its grievances and air before public opinion. The American policy throughout the Conference has been to give China the fullest possible measure self-control and responsibility to work out her own destiny without future infringement on her territorial or administrative integrity. Reports of an attempt to introduce international control are absolutely erroneous and probably due to Japanese propaganda.

A matter of interest with regard to commerce in China was the resolution presented by Sir Auckland Geddes on January 19 and passed by the Far Eastern Committee on January 21, in which the Chinese government undertakes to give impartial treatment to all nationalities over her railroads in the matter of rates and similar institutions. The resolution also bound those powers having vested interests in railways in China to similar action.

Siberia came briefly into the discussion on January 24 but was considered at length on January 25, at which time, Secretary of State Hughes made the statement which follows:

"The American delegation has heard the statement of Baron Shidehara and has taken note of the assurances given on behalf of the Japanese government with respect to the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Maritime Province of Siberia and from the province of Saghalien.

"The American delegation has also noted the assurance of Japan by her authorized statement that it is her fixed and settled policy to respect the territorial integrity of Russia and to observe the principle of non-intervention in the international affairs of that country as well as the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in every part of the Russian possessions.

"These assurances are taken to mean that Japan does not seek through her military operations in Siberia to impair the rights of the Russian people in any respect or to obtain any unfair commercial advantages or to absorb for her own use the Siberian fisheries or to set up an exclusive exploitation either of the resources of Saghalien or of the Maritime Provinces.

"Baron Shidehara pointed out that the military expedition of Japan to Siberia was originally undertaken in accord and in cooperation with the United States. It will be recalled that public assurances were given at the outset by both governments of a firm intention to respect the territorial integrity of Russia.

"I should like to place upon our records for transmission to the Conference the purposes which were then clearly stated by both governments."

Mr. Hughes then read from public declaration made by the United States and Japan in July and August, 1918. He then continued:

"The United States of America withdrew its troops from Siberia in the spring of 1920 because it considered that the original purposes of the expedition had either been accomplished or would be no longer subserved by continued military activitity in Siberia.

"The American government then ceased to be a party to the expedition, but it remained a close observer of events in Eastern Siberia and has an extended diplomatic correspondence upon this subject with the government of Japan.

"It must be frankly avowed that this correspondence has not always disclosed identity of views of the two governments. The United States has not been unmindful of the direct exposure of Japan to Bolshevistic Siberia and the special problems which the conditions existing there have created for the Japanese government, but it has been strongly disposed to the belief that the public assurances given by the two governments at the inception of the joint expedition nevertheless required the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from all Russian territory, if not immediately after the departure of the Czecho-Slovak troops, then within a reasonable time.

"As to the occupation of Saghalien in reprisal for the massacre of the Japanese at Nikolaevsk, the United States was not unimpressed by the serious character of the catastrophe, but having in mind the conditions accepted by both governments at the outset of the joint expedition of which the Nikolaevsk massacre must be considered an incident, it was regretted that Japan should be necessitated to insist on the occupation of Russian territory as a means of securing a suitable adjustment with a future Russian government.

"The general position of the American government is set forth in her communication to Japan of May 31, 1921. In that communication appears the following statement: 'The government of the United States would be untrue to the spirit of cooperation which led it in the summer of 1919 upon an understanding with the government of Japan to dispatch troops to Siberia, if it neglected to point out that, in its view,continued occupation of the strategic positions in eastern Siberia, involving the indefinite possession of the port of Vladivostok, the stationing of troops at Habarovsk, Nikolaevsk, and other important points, the seizure of the Russian portion of Saghalien and the establishment of a civil administration which inevitably lends itself to misconception and antagonism tends rather to increase than to allay unrest and disorder in that region of military occupation.'

"I am still reading from the note of May 1921: "The military occupation in reprisal for the Nikolaevsk affair is not rudimentally a question of the validity of procedure under the recognized rules of international law'. The note goes on to say that 'the issue presented is that of the scrupulous fulfilment of the assurances given to the Russian people which were a matter of frank exchanges and of apparently complete understanding between the government of the United States and of Japan.

" 'The reassurances were intended by the government of the United States to convey to the people of Russia a promise on the part of the governments not to use the joint expedition or any incidents which might arise out of the occasion to occupy territory even temporarily or to assume military or administrative control over the people of Siberia.'

"Further in the same note, the American government stated its position: 'In view of its conviction that the course followed by the government of Japan brings into question the very definite understanding concluded at the time the troops were sent to Siberia, the government of the United States must in candor explain its position and say to the Japanese government that the government of the United States can neither now nor hereafter recognize as valid any claims of titles arising out of the present occupation and control and that it cannot acquisece in any actions taken by the government of Japan that might impair existing treaty rights or the political or territorial integrity of Russia.

" 'The government of Japan will appreciate that in expressing its views the government of the United States has no desire to impute the motives of the government of Japan or the purposes of that government other than those which have heretofore been avowed. The purpose of this government is to inform the Japanese government of its own conviction that in the present time of disorder in Russia it is more than ever the duty of those who look forward to the tranquilization of the Russian people and a restoration of normal conditions among them to avoid all action which might keep alive their antagonism and distrust towards outside political agencies.'

"Now especially it is incumbent upon the friends of Russia to hold aloof from the domestic contentions of the Russian people, to be scrupulous to avoid inflicting what might appear to them a vicarious penalty for sporadic acts of lawlessness and above all to abstain from even the temporary and conditional inpairment by any foreign power of the territorial status which for them, as for other peoples, is a matter of deep and sensitive national feeling, transcending, perhaps, even the issues at stake among themselves'

"To that American note, the Japanese government replied in July, 1921 by setting forth in substance what Baron Shidehara has now stated to this committee, pointing out that the conditions under which Japan had taken the action to which reference was made and giving the assurances which have been reiterated with respect to its intention and policy.

"While the discussion of these matters has been attended with friendly feeling, it has natually been the constant and earnest hope of the American government—and of Japan, as well, I am sure—that this occasion for divergence of views between the two governments might be removed with the possible delay. It has been with a feeling of special gratification, therefore, that the American delegation has listened to the assurance given by their Japanese colleagues, and it is with the greatest friendlinees that they reiterate the hope that Japan will find it possible to carry out within the year fulfilment of her expressed intention of terminating finally the Siberian expedition and of restoration of Saghalien to the Russian people."

The chairman then suggested that following resolution:

"Resolved, that the statements by the Japanese and American delegations in respect to the presence of foreign troops in Siberia be reported to the Conference at its next plenary session to be spread upon its records."

Assent was unanimous.

When France was called upon, M. Sarraut said that he gave his full and unreserved adherence to the resolution. The French government would hear with feelings of gratification the formal assurance given by Japan concerning Siberia, and Japan's desire to withdraw her troops from Russia as soon as possible, its firm intention not to interfere in the domestic affairs of Russia, and its firm purpose to respect the principle of unity and also the integrity of Russia. France had full trust in Japan and it was quite certain that this assurance would be carried out.

The invitation extended the United States to be present at the Genoa economic conference has not as yet been acted upon in an official manner. One dispatch says that America's delay has been due to an attitude that the United States could not accept the invitation until certain of the European and Asiatic powers exhibited more of a willingness to assist in the Washington Conference.

The Washington Conference is drawing to a close, according to the *Public Ledger-China Press* service, which says that Secretary of State Hughes on January 26 said that the Conference agenda is virtually ended except for the appointment of a commission to inquire into Pacific cable and radio communications. A plenary session of the Conference waits upon the adjustment of a few naval and Chinese questions and it is likely that the end of the coming week will see a windup of these issues so that the work of the Conference can be completed about a week hence.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, January 26 to Wednesday, February 1,)

The political situation in Peking, which up to this period has occupied the center of attention in Far Eastern news, has quieted down greatly during the period under review, largely on account of the Chinese New Year holidays. Premier Liang was granted seven days leave on January 25 by a Presidential Mandate and at that time Minister of Foreign Affairs W. W. Yen was made Acting Premier.

Dr. Yen, however, has signified his unwillingness to occupy the position of Premier for any length of time and it is probable that a new Premier will be appointed within the next two or three weeks.

Liang Shih-yi and Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, are reported to have sent in their resignations by a *Reuter* Peking dispatch, dated January 26. The report continues that the Cabinet is discussing the matter of filling the two vacant posts. It is thought, the dispatch says, that Kao Ling-wei will be appointed Acting Minister of Communications or Chung Hung-nien. General Wang Shih-chen is said to be mentioned most prominently for the post of Premier with General Pao Kwei-ching also under consideration.

While the Cabinet reorganization, at least so far as the posts of the Premier and the Minister of Communications are concerned, is being considered, the Peking Administration has been able to pass the China New Year settlement days through the successful conclusion of the

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A-120

$14,000,000 treasury note issue, secured on the surplus of the Salt Gabelle, outlined in this column last week. Although this is but a temporary measure an absence of news to the contrary would seem to indicate that all claims against the government have been appeased.

The interest of those who follow closely the trend of Chinese politics is centered in an attempt to ascertain what will be the next move of General Wu Pei-fu, the Yangtse River leader, who succeeded in removing Premier Liang. Wu has been the question mark in the Northern situation since his rise to prominence as a military leader in the campaign against the Anfu clique.

Writing in the *North China Daily News*, Fei Chia-lu, under a Peking date line, has made the following observations:

Whether Wu Pei-fu and the Chihli leaders have been working merely for the removal of Liang Shih-yi is the subject of wild conjectures in the local press. One paper scoffs at the idea that Wu is the man "to use a butcher's knife for the killing of a chicken." It is advanced that Wu has already arrived at a tentative arrangement with South, embodying the following five measures, namely: (1) The disposal of the present Peking government; (2) the holding of a pdople's convention; (3) the election of a real parliament; (4) the establishment of a government really representative of the people in the North and South; and (5) the elimination from office of all Anfuite and monarchical leaders. This report has yet to be confirmed, but as far as Hupeh and Kiangsu are concerned, steps are already being taken amounting virtually to a disavowal of allegiance to Peking. Revenue officials are reported to have been instructed to ignore further orders from Peking and to withhold all funds for provincial use. Kiangsu's apology for this action is that the province is facing a heavy deficit, and that it must hold the funds due to the Central government in order to meet urgent expenses. Hupeh will not even condescend to issue an explanation.

General Wu Pei-fu has denied, through a *Chung Mei* dispatch published in the *Peking Leader*, any intention of establishing a separate government at Wuchang with the assistance of his allies among the Yangtse River Tuchuns. In one report Wu is said to have intimated that he considered Chen Chiungming, Governor of Kwantung, as the hope of South China, and this has been taken to substantiate to growing volume of reports that he is attempting to make an alliance with the Southern leader.

In the meantime, General Chang Tso-ling is reported to be silent on the situation, and is said by the *Peking Leader* to be taking the attitude that the President should attend to all Cabinet matters. The *North China Daily News* report quoted previously adds that this is the dilemma of the President as to which to favor, Wu or Chang.

The expected shake-up in the commercial situation in Central China during the New Year did not develop and while some of the anticipated crashes seemed inevitable, enough financial support from interested groups was evidently obtained to tide the damaged parties over. The stock and produce exchanges have apparently held their ground better than was expected.

In the Central China area General Lu Yung-hsiang, Tuchun of the independent province of Chekiang, is reported by the *Kuo Wen* news agency to have circulated a telegram to the Peking and Canton governments protesting against continued foreign loans. A quotation from his telegram, "personally I think that the Cabinet which is unable to raise funds is the Cabinet that is really working for the salvation of the country," indicates his attitude.

The Hongkong seaman's strike continues unabated, a report from that city dated January 25 indicates. It is predicted that there is a likelihood of the movement continuing after the China New Year holidays as the steamship companies are firm in their attitude and are not prepared to negotiate with the strikers.

Little can be added to the news published last week with regard to the movements of the Canton government, Yunnan is occupying some attention owing to opposition to the return of former governor, Tang Chi-yao. A *Kuo Wen* dispatch relating to Southern matters is here given in full:

The Yunnan Provincial Assembly has issued an open telegram opposing the return of Tang Chi-yao to Yunnan. They also oppose the establishment of headquarters at Lochow by Tang, who has sent a representative to Kueilin.

Gen. Li Lieh-chun has stated that if Tang Chi-yao goes to Kueilin with his full forces, he is willing to resign as commander-in-chief in Tang's favor.

A Hupehman named Wang Hsin-hsiang claiming to be a representative of Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh has arrived here. He has a letter from Chang Shao-tseng to General Chen Chiung-ming urging him to unite with Wu Pei-fu and fight against Chang Tso-lin.

The Siberian situation is thus outlined by a *Reuter* dispatch, dated Vladivostok, January 25:

Careful investigation shows that the situation is more concrete at present. The front is quiet and the position unchanged. Ethically, the status of the Vladivostok government is stronger than that of any previous one, as the population of the occupied area is genuinely sympathetic in view of moderate democratic methods, the eradication of Semenov influences, and the conscientious efforts to restore order without brutality.

The economic condition is weak owing to a total lack of outside financial support. Consequently, the troops lack the necessary warm clothing and supplies, but, nevertheless, are holding their own against superior odds.

The Japanese loan has not yet materialized although it is still being negotiated.

The incessant rumors of Semenov's return to the arena are viewed by the Vladivostok government with disquietude.

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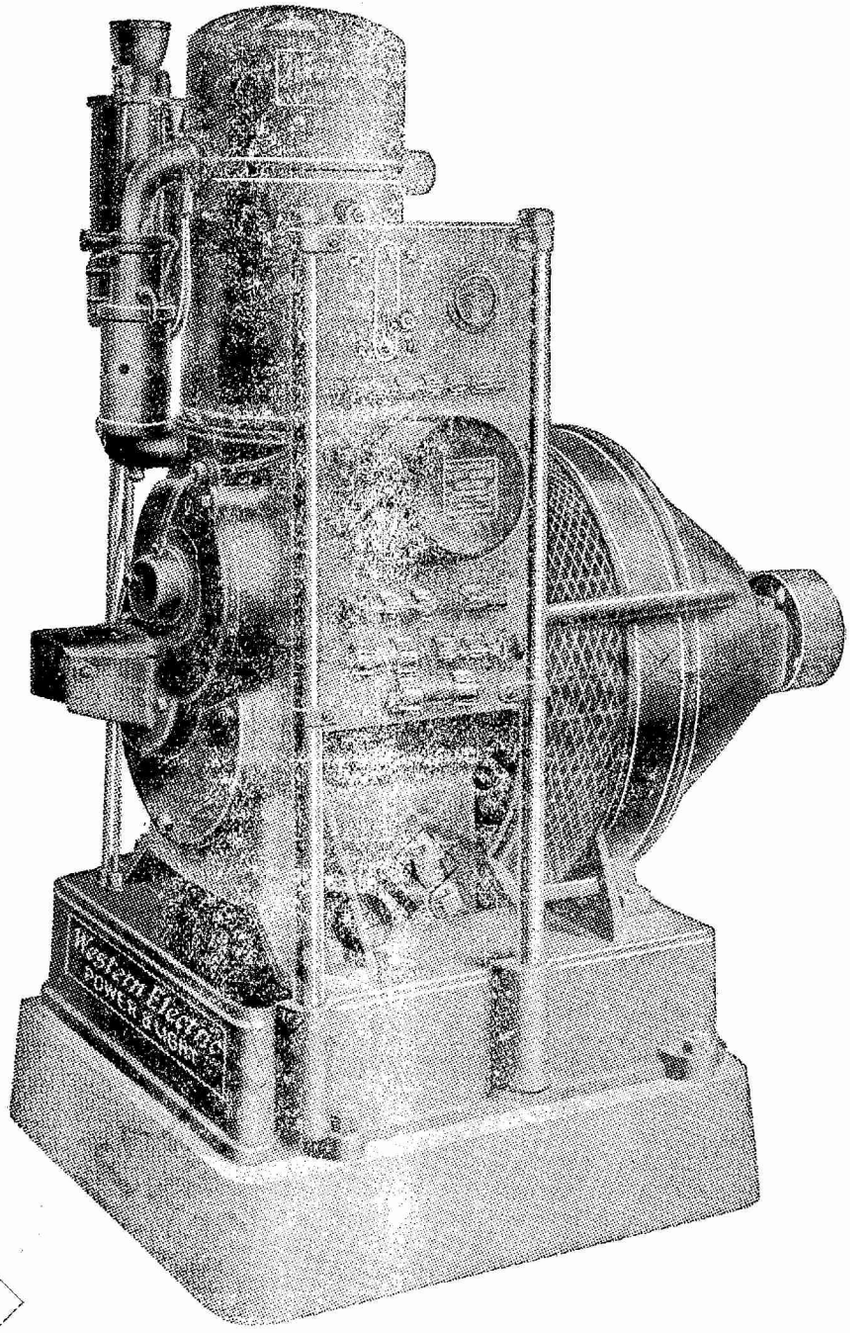

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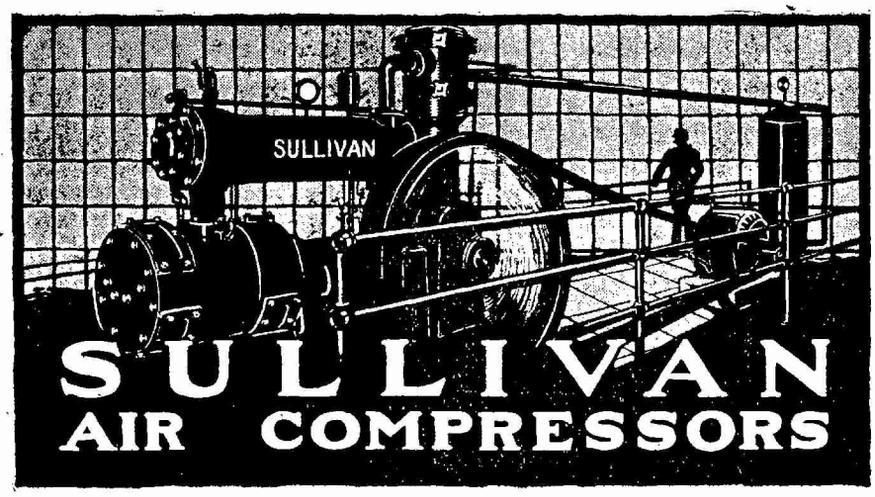

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19-438

The press of Japan is largely occupied with the work of the present session of the Diet and with the visit of Marshal Joffre to that country. Marshal Joffre has been elaborately entertained as a royal guest and has been granted an audience by the Prince Regent.

The sessions of the Diet are largely taken up with attacks on the present administration through the work of Japan at the Washington Conference, alleged governmental corruption, and the high cost of living in the country. Opposition to the Seiyukai Ministry, directed at Premier Takahashi and Count Uchida chiefly, according to the *Japan Advertiser*, was launched at the opening of the Diet by Baron Fujimura in the House of Peers and by Mr. Mochizuki in the House of Representatives.

Baron Fujimura attacked the explanation of the administration that it was unable to check the upward trend of prices and also the corruption of the government services, taking the South Manchuria Railway as an example. Mr. Mochizuki criticised the handling of foreign affairs and claimed that the handling of the Washington Conference, the Siberian question and the Dairen Conference had been disastrous. He blamed the Tokyo government for having lost an opportunity by not insisting on the wholesale abolition of Pacific fortress. Speeches along similar lines have been made by various members of the liberal element. Count Uchida, the *Japan Advertiser* says, has characterized the remarks of Mr. Mochizuki as being the result of misinformation.

The fight is waxing stronger apparently as time goes on and the *Hochi* is said to have expressed the opinion that impeachment resolutions will be introduced soon in the House of Peers.

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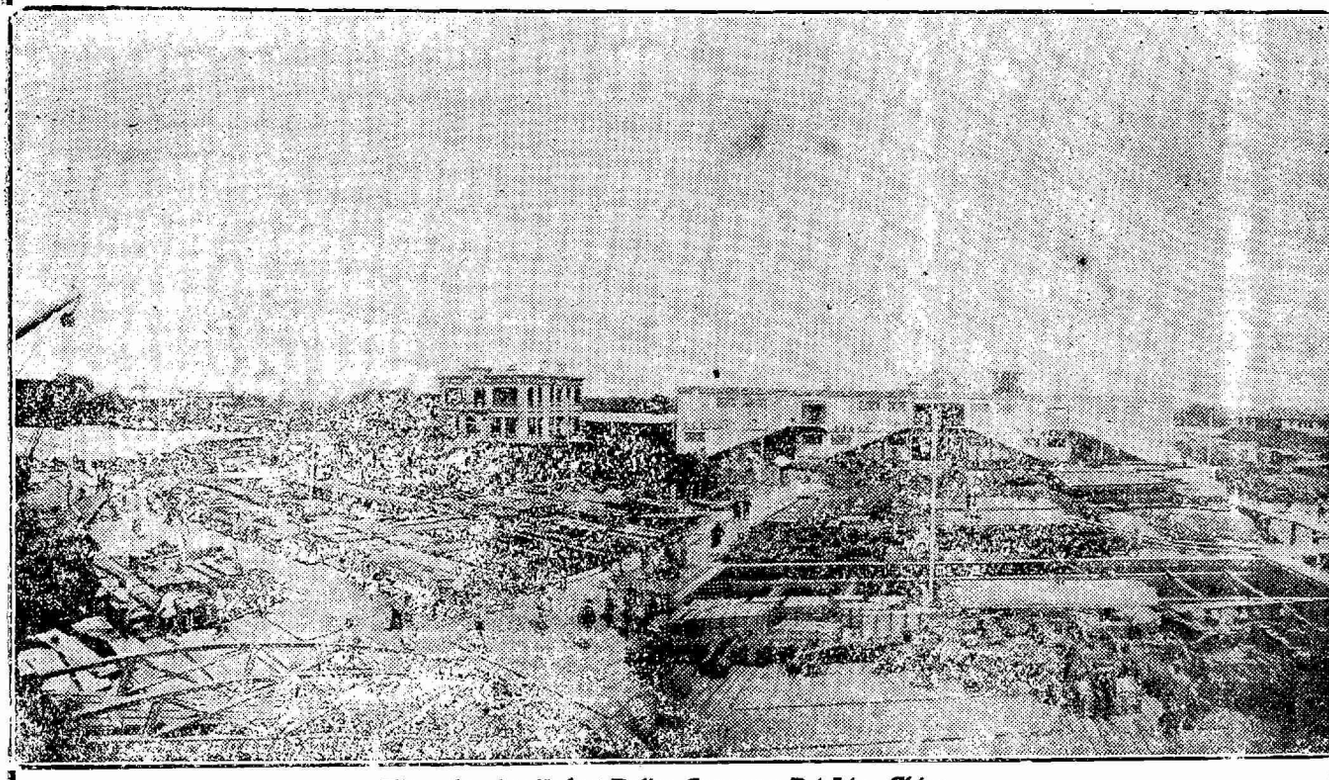

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Japan will withdraw her objections to the inclusion of the Bonin and Luchu Islands in the sphere of the Pacific fortification agreement if it seems that this stand will prevent the realization of the pact, according to the *Tokyo Asahi*. The publication concludes that the Japanese delegation in Washington has been informed to this effect. The official position of Japan is outlined by the *Chugai Shoyo* thus:

1. The Bonin and Luchu Islands are really part of Japan proper and therefore ought to have been excluded from the beginning from the scope of the fortifications agreement.

2. Although these islands are part of the main island, Japan has repeatedly declared that the *status quo* would be maintained in them. Therefore, even if these islands should be included in the agreement, that would not make any practical difference.

3. But Japan, as an independent country, naturally opposes the inclusion of these islands in the agreement. This is the reason why Japan has repeatedly proposed their exclusion.

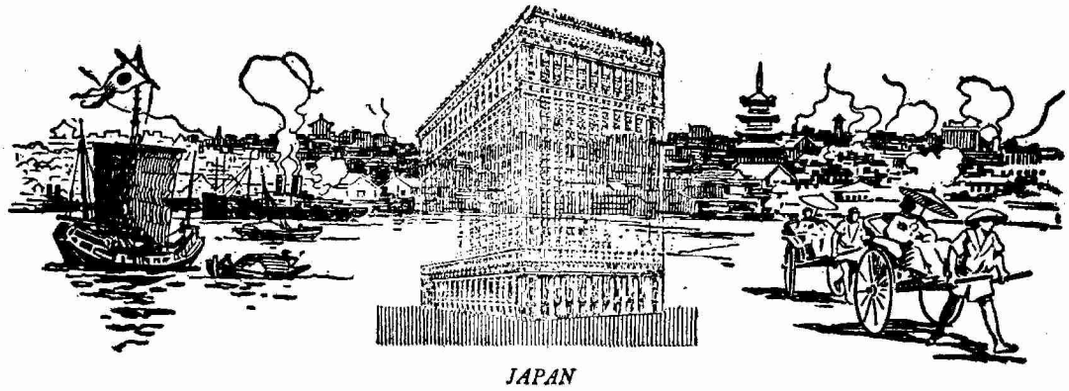
4. If Japan should insist on her claims, there would be danger of the naval agreements already reached being destroyed. Nothing is further from the intention of Japan than to destroy the naval agreement, and inasmuch as it is impossible to treat the Pacific fortifications question separately from the naval agreement, the only course open to Japan is to accept the inclusion of the Bonin and Luchu Islands in the proposed agreement.

5. Japan, however, must oppose any limitation based on the longtitude and latitude. It is her wish that the particular islands in which fortification is to be limited be mentioned in the agreement. On this plan the Philippines, Guam, New Guinea, and other islands in the Pacific would be specifically named in the agreement, and also the Bonin and Luchu Islands.

China Trade Act Soon to Become a U. S. Federal Law

A committee of American citizens resident in China, composed of F. C. Hitchcock of the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company of Peking, S. Fessenden, attorney of Shanghai, Arthur Bassett, Shanghai and J. B. Powell, honorary secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce. Shanghai, called upon President Harding and Secretary of Commerce Hoover on January 9 and received the personal assurance of the President of the United States and the Secretary of Commerce, that the Administration will push through to early enactment the China Trade Act. The committee was accompanied to the White House and the Department of Commerce by Hon. L. C. Dyer of the House of Representatives, who has been actively pushing the China Trade Act in Congress for several months.

The Senate draft of the China Act passed the Senate several weeks ago, but since the draft of the bill which received the Senate's approval, differed considerably from the draft passed by the House of Representatives last spring it became necessary for further conferences to be held in order to get the measure into final shape that would be satisfactory to the American interests in China. The chief difference between the Senate and House measures had to do with taxation, the House bill providing for exemptions for American companies doing business in China and the Senate Draft making American firms in China subject to the domestic American tax laws. This difference originated from a conflict of opinion regarding the constitutional right of Congress to grant charters for the incorporation of American companies in the export trade of the Orient. When the China Trade Act was under consideration in the Senate the opinion was expressed that Congress



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under the Federal Constitution only had the right to incorporate companies for the purpose of conducting trade between the people of China and the people of the United States. The House draft was based upon the legal right of Congress to incorporate American companies for the purpose of engaging in business within the Republic of China under American extra-terrritorial jurisdiction based upon treaty rights.

It is expected at the time these words are written, that the final enactment will be ready for President Harding's signature by February 1, but there may be further delays in case the joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate decide to take further testimony before finally passing the bill. The joint committee that will consider the final measure is composed of Senators Cummings of Iowa, Walsh of Montana, Brandegee of Connecticut and Congressmen Dyer of Missouri, Volstead of Wisconsin and Summers of Texas.

Although the China Trade Act has no connection with the Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific Far Eastern Problems, now in session in Washington, it has just developed that Congress in passing the enactment, expressed an official opinion regarding the territories of China that may become of considerable historical importance. Upon several occasions since the opening of the Disarmament Conference, the question has arisen. "What is China?." The Japanese have on several occasions made the contention that Manchuria and Mongolia and Thibet were not strictly parts of China and hence were beyond the purview of the Conference. Since the final action of the Conference on Limitation of Armament will have to go before the Senate for final approval, it will be of interest to know that

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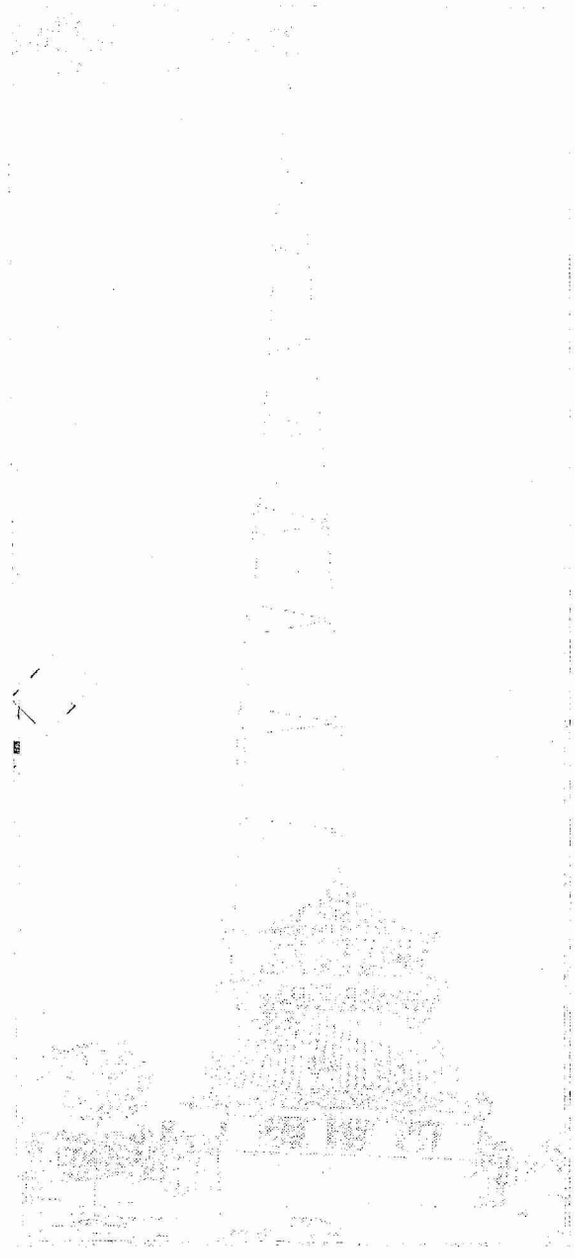

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the Senate in passing the China Trade Act at the same time gave its official definition of China as follows:

> "The term, 'China' means: (1) China including Manchuria, Thibet, Mongolia and any territory leased by China to any foreign government, (2) the Crown Colony of Hongkong and (3) the Province of Macao."

This action is of importance since the Senate, which is the final treaty making power of the American Government, has thus officially designated its opinion and answer to the question which has been raised by the Japanese and other foreign Governments to the question, "What is China?."

Washington, D. C. January 9, 1922. J. B. P.

Rapid Movement of Industry in China

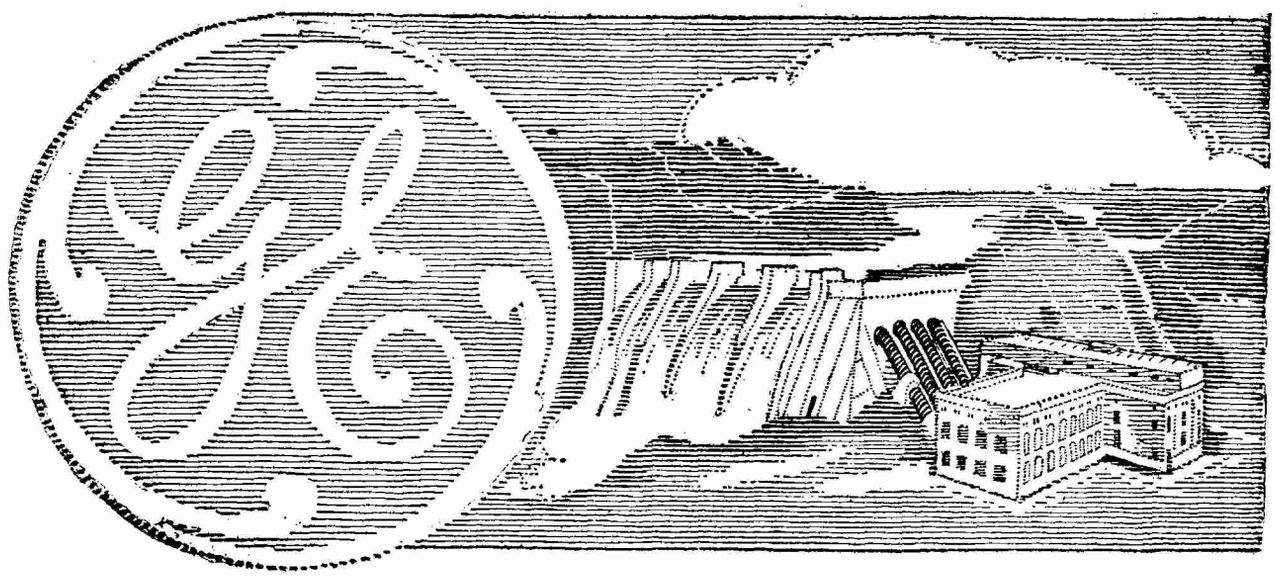
A growth of the rapid movement of industry in China from the hand loom to the modern machine, is shown in a study of the population of the International Settlement of Shanghai, which during the five years from 1915 to 1920 increased from 620,401, to 759,839, an increase of 14 percent. This increase was due in no small measure to the modernization of industry and the coming in of laborers in a large number. Of the four districts of the International Settlement, it is significant that the largest increase amounting to 22 percent was in the Eastern district where the mills of the city are located. While exact figures are not available it is likely that there are not less than a quarter of a million employees in modern industry in this one city alone.

The concentration of large groups of industrial workers in certain cities of China raises and will continue to raise certain questions of wide social and political importance. These laborers were not calculated to be a force in society when scattered in country homes throughout the district. Separated they had no class consciousness but brought together they soon develop class consciousness and come to know the power of organization. The fact is shown by the recent movements to form labor unions, similar to foreign powers.

Although the work of the Y. M. C. A. is as yet young and in an experimental stage, in Shanghai still great interest is being manifested by the members to go further into this work. The Y. M. C. A. in the United States and Canada has for years done a large work among industrial workers, and seeks to establish a work that will be in a true sense *for* the workers *by* the workers.

The Shanghai Association now has a staff of four secretaries giving attention to this new department and as a first step a careful study is being made of the conditions obtaining the extent and nature of the need. At the same time certain experimental work is attempted as a test and guide for the future.

With the demand for restrictions calling for shorter hours and restriction of child labor, provision must be made for educational and recreational facilities in these districts. The industrial work of the Shanghai Association is along these lines and under the direction of a special committee appointed by the board of directors, most of them being employers of labor.



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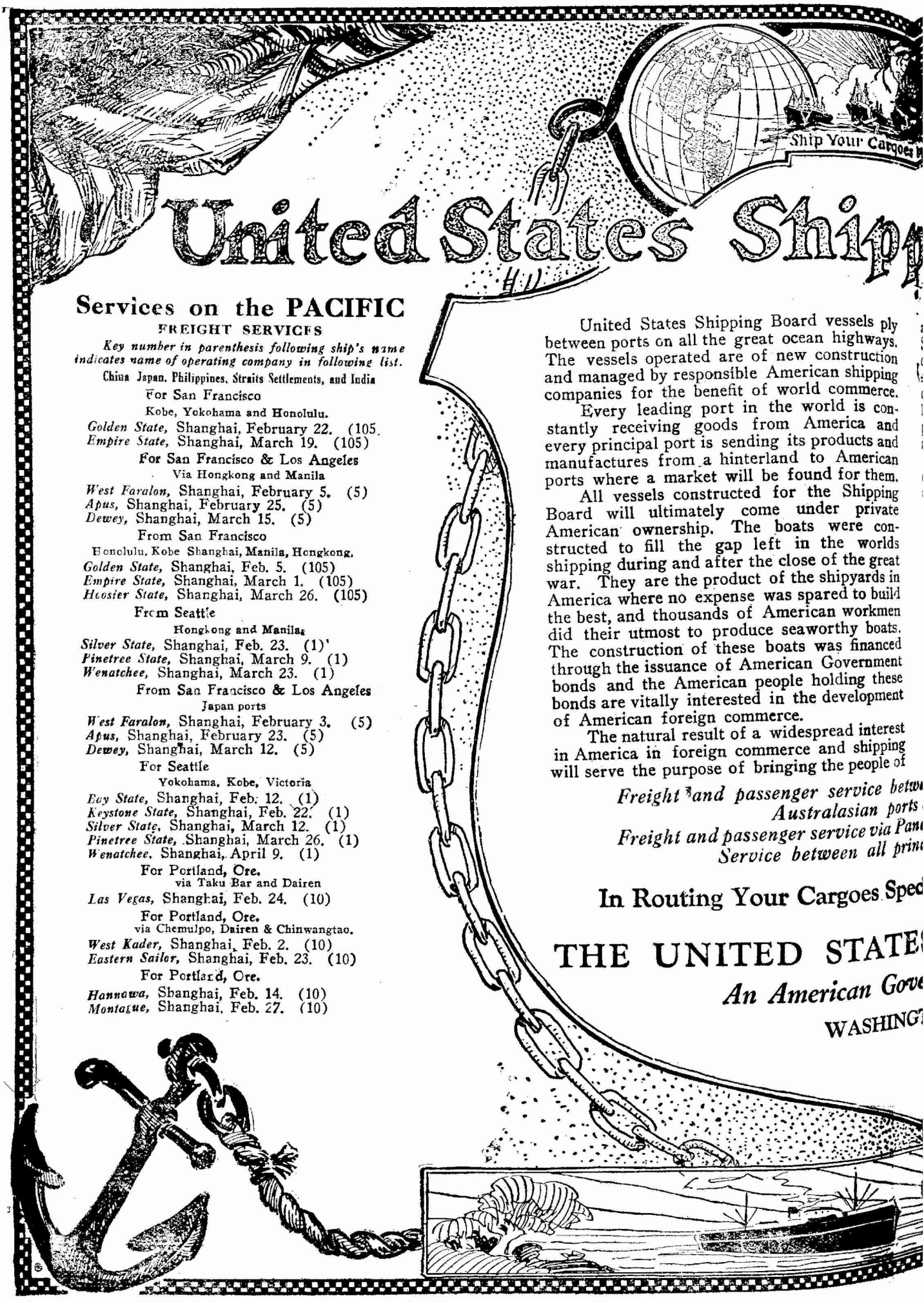

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Apus, Shanghai, February 25. (5)
Dewey, Shanghai, March 15. (5)

From San Francisco

Honolulu, Kobe Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

Golden State, Shanghai, Feb. 5. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, March 1. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, March 26. (105)

From Seattle

Hongkong and Manila.

Silver State, Shanghai, Feb. 23. (1)
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 9. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, March 23. (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles

Japan ports

West Faralon, Shanghai, February 3. (5)
Apus, Shanghai, February 23. (5)
Dewey, Shanghai, March 12. (5)

For Seattle

Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria

Boy State, Shanghai, Feb. 12. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, Feb. 22. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, March 12. (1)
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 26. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, April 9. (1)

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via Taku Bar and Dairen

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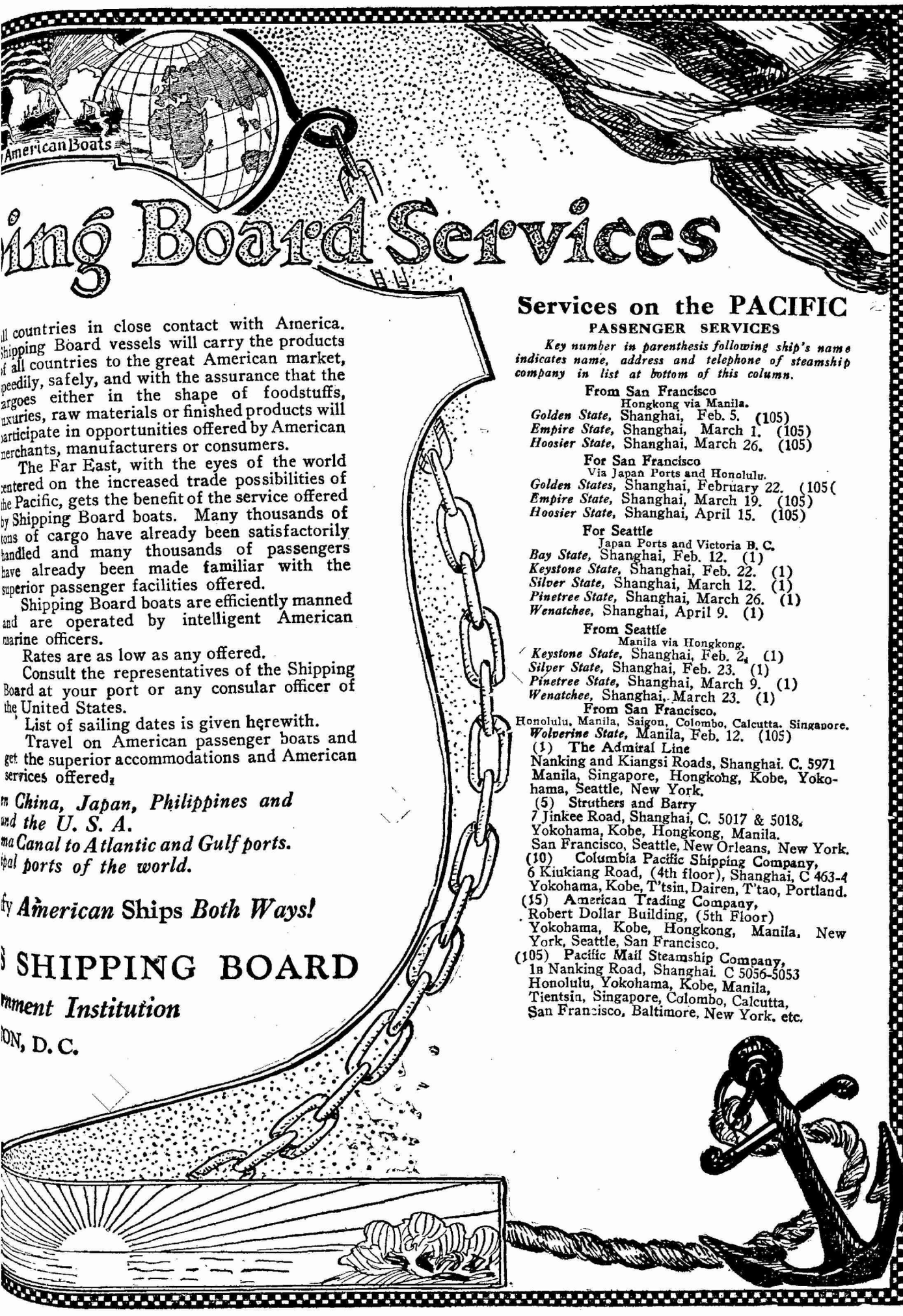
WASHING

19-446



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From San Francisco
Hongkong via Manila.
Golden State, Shanghai, Feb. 5. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, March 1. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, March 26. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.
Golden States, Shanghai, February 22. (105(
Empire State, Shanghai, March 19. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Bay State, Shanghai, Feb. 12. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, Feb. 22. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, March 12. (1)
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 26. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, April 9. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.
Keystone State, Shanghai, Feb. 2, (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, Feb. 23. (1)
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 9. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, March 23. (1)

From San Francisco.
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore.
Wolverine State, Manila, Feb. 12. (105)

(1) The Admiral Line
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Singapore, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) Struthers and Barry
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 5017 & 5018.
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila.
San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) Columbia Pacific Shipping Company,
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 463-4
Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) American Trading Company,
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila. New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
1a Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila,
Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta,
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The work is carried on in two ways, first in a hut with special equipment as in Pootung and second what is called extension work. The following places are among the number attended by the Y. M. C. A.: The Chi-Ming Dye Works, West Gate; Ching Hwa Book Company, Bubbling Well Road; Chung Hwa Industrial Corporation, Jessfield Road; Yah Zung Safe Factory, Urga Road; Commercial Press, Paoshan Road; Amos Bird Company, Yangstepoo; Work for Returned Laborers, 7 Hongkong Road.

Women to Tour Orient to Study Conditions in East

A woman's commission to study the problems of Oriental women is being sent to Japan and China by the World's Service Council of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, according to a report from New York.

The party of fourteen, headed by Miss Harriet Taylor, started from San Francisco on January 24. They will be entertained in Manila by Mrs. Leonard Wood wife of Governor General Wood. They will visit North and Central China, Manchuria and Korea, returning to Japan for a stay of several weeks and will return to Vancouver in May.

The personnel of the party includes Miss Taylor, Mrs. J. W. Allen, of Spartanburg S. C.; Miss Kate R. Andrews, of Rochester; Miss Marion E. Clark, of Denver; Mrs. Patty Lee Clark and Miss Edna Mason, of Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Margaret S. Fogg, of Portland, Me.; Mrs. Harris Masterson, of Houston, Tex.; Miss Harriet E. Pierce and Miss Helen N. Pierce, of New Britain, Conn.; Miss Grace Sisson, of Potsdam, N. Y.; Mrs. F. E. Sprague and her daughter, Miss Ethel Sprague, of Minneapolis, and Miss Amy Ferris, of New York City.

New Policies of the Ministry of Communications

The authorities in the Ministry of Communications are trying their best to improve the conditions of the Government Railways, according to recent announcement, a summary of which follows: Lately the Government Railways have financially fallen into such a state that many of their obligations cannot be met with long after they are due, thus causing considerable embarrassment to the government and the bankers.

The first step that the authorities have taken is to appoint a special standing committee in the Department of Railways to carefully study and revise the annual budgets submitted by the different railways. The railways are required henceforth to send their annual budgets to the Ministry for revision five months before the beginning of each calendar year. The chief engineers, accountants, traffic managers and locomotive superintendents of different railways have been instructed to come to the Ministry to furnish all the necessary and detail informations about the actual conditions of their respective railways to help the members of the above mentioned committee in their work. The Ministry's aim is to make a more scientific budget conforming to the retrenchment policy of the government and keep it rigidly under watch during the year.

The first conference between the budget committee and the department chiefs of the Peking-Suiyan Railway about the 1922 budget was held on January 17.

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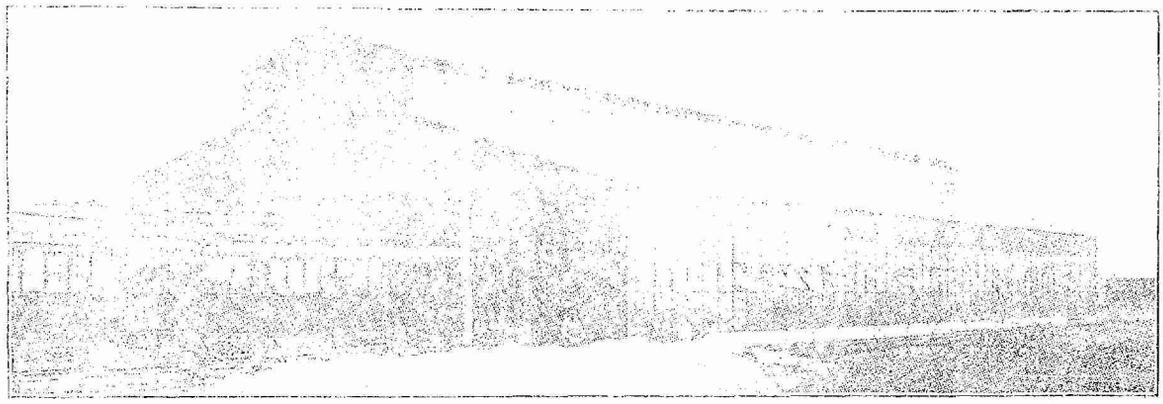

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THE GENERAL INDEX

of

Vols. XIII, XIV, XV, and XVI

of

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SHANGHAI.

Over stocking and purchasing of materials beyond the real needs means simply laying idle a considerable amount of the railway capital which otherwise may be used to greater advantage. The Ministry has required the railways not to make any purchase of materials exceeding $5,000 in total without previous approval from the Ministry and also to submit monthly summarized reports of all orders of materials placed on suppliers in order to have a closer supervision of their purchases. At the same time members of the Ministry have been sent to the different Railways to investigate into the actual stocks and equipments carried by them so as to become better familiar with their real needs. Whatever is over stocked in the department or by one railway shall be transferred to some other department or line where the demand is greater. Also wherever there is a large accumulation of scrap or unneeded materials, such scrap or materials will be sold to recover whatever money there is in them. The store accounts and systems will also be examined with a view of increasing the efficiency in its management.

Most of the railway revenues are derived from freight service. The railways were greatly affected last year by the famine relief work in transporting, free of charge, large quantities of grains and supplies for that purpose. Also it was often found that the railways had not enough cars, at times, to handle all the goods. During the second half of the last year, however, many cars were ordered by the railways and a large number of them have arrived and been put into service already.

The Ministry has instructed the different railways to make such arrangement in the time schedules and have such distribution of their cars as to keep

The Reason

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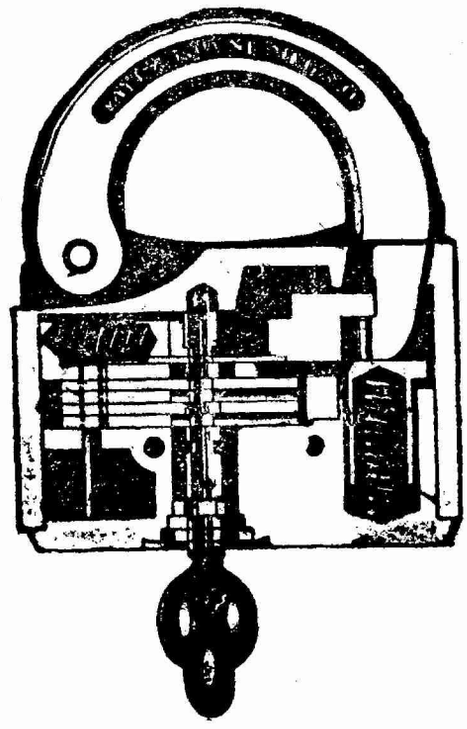

In this mechanism is **strength**—Strength to resist an attack of force when wires and false keys have failed. In this strength and perfect workmanship is **your** security; the security you buy when you insist on Yale products.

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A. MILDNER, *Manager.*

all their cars in the fullest activity to meet the demands af traffic.

The Ministry is also planning to establish through traffic freight service and also to improve the transportation conditions in order to give more facilities to the public with the hope of having a heavier freight traffic and consequently a greater income to the railways.

Men and Events

G. Millward, chairman of the board of directors of the Dunlop Rubber Company of the Orient, recently arrived in China on a business trip.

Julian Howard, a New York oil man, and Karl Edwards of Seattle arrived in Japan on the s. s. *Bay State*, recently. Mr. Howard and Mr. Edwards have come to the East on a bnsiness tour.

Mrs. L. W. Hartigan, wife of Mr. Hartigan, lawyer, departed on a short trip to Manila on the s. s. *Bay State*, on Friday, January 27, to visit Mr. Hartigan's parents who live there.

Twin daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Waite, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, on Monday afternoon, January 30. Mr, Waite is manager of Waite, McClave and Company, importers and exporters, Shanghai.

Mrs. A. G. Miller who is now touring China is planning to sail for the United States, spending a short time in Japan enroute. Mrs. Miller is a writer for children's magazines, and was formerly a member of the faculty of Kobe College.

John E. Williams, vice-president of the University of Nanking, Mrs. Williams and family, departed for New York on the s. s. *Hoosier State* on Friday, January 27. Mr. Williams is on extended leave and plans to open an office for the university in New York.

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THE Carthaginians were the greatest traders of their time. These Carthaginians would sail along the Mediterranean with a boat load of merchandise until they reached the coast of Libya. There they would unload their cargo and then lighting a big bonfire near their goods would return to their ship.

The inhabitants drawn by the bonfire, would come out of their city to inspect their goods. If they liked the merchandise they would deposit a pile of gold nearby and retire behind their walls. The Carthaginians would again land, weigh the gold and if its value was adjudged sufficient to compensate for the value of the merchandise, they would take it and sail away. If insufficient they would load their cargo and sail away to other ports.

This bonfire was the first merchandise advertisement in history.

The Oriental Press Adv. Dept.

113 Avenue Edward Seventh, Shanghai

19-454

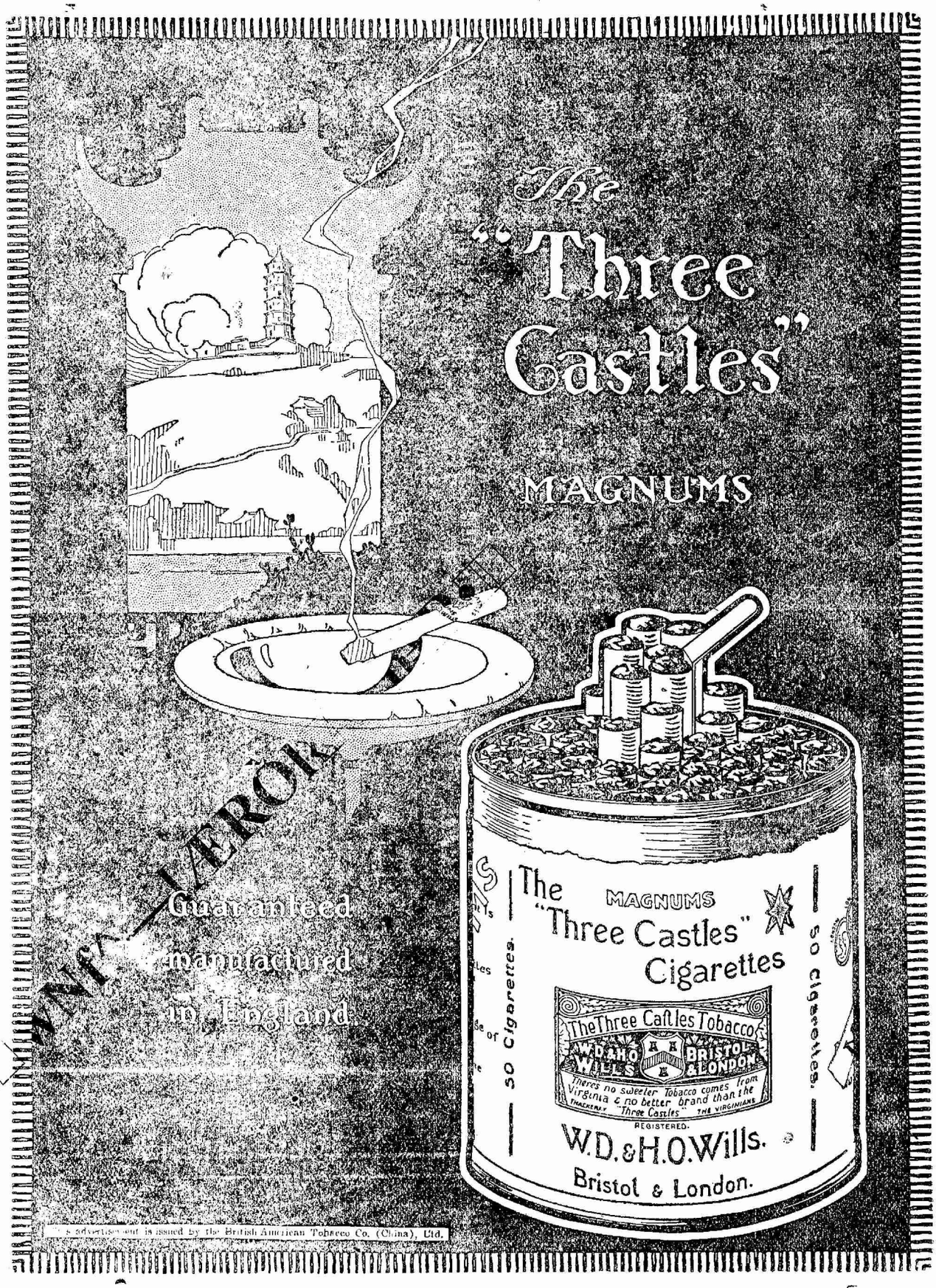
Charles A. Dailey, special correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*, in the Far East, arrived in Shanghai on Thursday, January 26, on the *s. s. Bay State*, enroute to Manila, and South China. Mr. Dailey is accompanied by Mrs. Dailey and they have spent several months in Japan. They plan on spending a brief time in the South after which they will return to China. Mr. Dailey will make an extended trip to Hankow, Peking and North China, making his headquarters at Tientsin.

Mrs. G. T. Challoner, 224 Avenue du Roi Albert, Shanghai, was hostess to the American College Club for their monthly meeting on the afternoon of Tuesday, January 31. Tea was served after which which Mrs. Levers rendered a selection on the harp. Mrs. L. Freeman, president of the club, presided. Reports of the treasurer and secretary were read and the regular business of the club taken up. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Fred Bills, Rue Lafeyette, on Tuesday afternoon, February 28.

A leaflet supplying general information of the University of Nanking summer school has recenty been issued by the university. A list of the courses is offered under the subjects of agriculture, education, Chinese, seminary and miscellaneous. The aims of the university, summer school, according to the report, is to help train pastors, school teachers and mission workers to be more efficient, to promote the influence of Christian education to a larger field and to furnish opportunity to those who cannot study during the academic year.

The wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon, February 1, at 4:30 o'clock, at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, Shanghai, of W. A. Chapman, clerk of the United States Court for China, and formerly secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce, and Miss Sallie Connor. The Rev. G. A. Fitch officiated. Miss Devaney was bridesmaid and W. J. Williams of the American Express Company acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman departed for Hankow on Wednesday evening on their wedding trip. They will be at home to their friends after March 1, at 50 Route Doumer.

Isaac F. Marcosson of New York, a special writer for the *Saturday Evening Post* and author of several books, is planning to make a tour of the Orient in the next two months or so. He plans on spending several weeks in Japan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19-456

studying, after which he will come to China. Mr. Marcosson has the reputation of having interviewed most of the leading statesman and industrial magnates who since the war have controlled the destinies of Europe. He has visited nearly every European country and during the war visited all the important battle fronts as one of the *New York Evening Post's* representatives and has been in America since last summer.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, retired as an active officer of the United States Navy in relinquinshing his post as commandant of the Boston navy yard, first naval district, recently to Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley, Admiral Gleaves ended forty-eigth years of service. About a year ago Admiral Gleaves was in the Orient as commandaner of the Far Eastern fleet. He was in command of the first convoy which carried American troops to Europe during the world war and upon his return to America organized and commanded naval transportation service, with headquarters at Hobokon, in which capacity he served until the end of the war. He is a native of Tennessee.

Owing to the increased use of drugs in China and America, the China Club of Seattle was instrumental in introducing the Jones-Miller Narcotics Bill in the House of Representatives by John F. Miller, and in the Senate by Wesley L. Jones. It is now pending in Congress and has universal approval. with few exceptions. This bill is the result of an investigation of a committee appointed by the China Club more than two years ago, when they waked up to the enormous proportions of the morphine traffic in China. Literature is now being mailed to those in China who have this bill at heart urging their cooperation in requesting societies or individuals to send cables to Congress announcing theirsympathy with the passage of the bill.

News from North China

The last of the weekly receptions of Mrs. Schurman at the American Legation, which began on November 1, 1921, will be held on the afternoon of January 27.

The Burns' anniversary dinner under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society of Peking was held at the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits on the evening of January 25.

Chang Yu-chuan, who went to Washington as technical advisor to the Chinese delegation, has returned to the Capital and has assumed his post of counsellor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The President has issued a Mandate appointing Dr. W. W. Yen to the post of temporary Premier, to act until the return of Liang Shih-yi or until some other person can be secured to accept the position.

By a score of 3 to 1 the Tientsin Ice Hockey Team beat the Peking sister team on the evening of January 21 in a fast game played on the Peking Club rink. A large and enthusiastic crowd watched the game.

B. Lenox Simpson has returned to Peking after an extended trip to England and the United States. where he had been actively interested in the Imperial Conference and the Washington Conference.

A Presidential Mandate issued on the morning of January 25 granted Premier Liang Shih-yi seven days' leave of absence from the Cabinet Office. Mr. Liang left the Capital for Tientsin on the same morning.

The latest census taken by the Metropolitan Police Administration shows that there are 4,108 foreigners in Peking of whom 2,826 are men and the remainder women. The Japanese here amounted to 1,500.

A sugar refining company has been organized by ex-Premier Chin Yun-peng, Pan Fu, ex-Minister of Finance, General Wang Chan-yuan, ex-Inspector-General of Lianghu, and others in Tientsin with a capital of $3,000,000,

Miss Muriel Langtry and D. R. Mackenzie, manager of Jardine, Matheson Co., Peking, were united in wedlock on January 24 in the British Legation Chapel. The Rev. B. J. Bentley officiated. The wedding was a rvey popular and fashionable affair.

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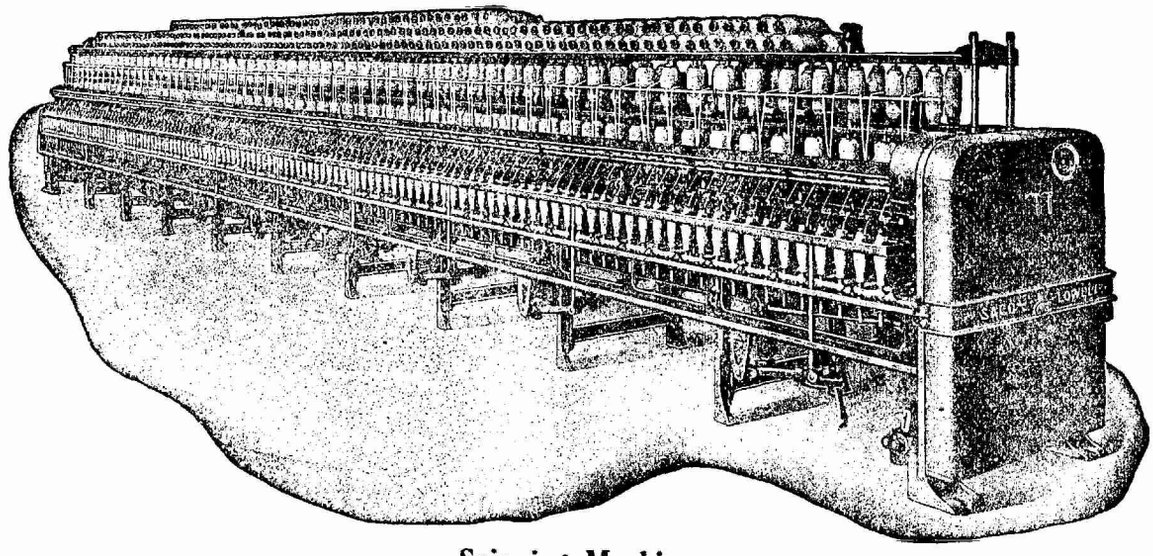

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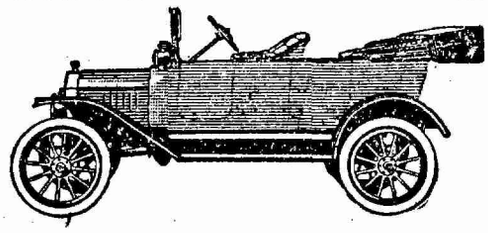

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Manager.

19-458

The year's seizures of noxious drugs, comprising nearly nine thousand ounces of opium and large quantities of other narcotics, were burned with all due official pomp and solemnity on the morning of January 24 outside the Temple of Agriculture, Peking.

Word has reached Peking that a British subject named Fraser on the staff of. Butterfield and Swire, Ltd., was recently assaulted and roughly handled by a party of soldiers while travelling on the Lunghai Railway. The culprits are understood to belong to the Honan troops.

The Peking post of the American Legion is holding a dinner-dance on the evening of January 30 in the new Central Hotel. The Marine Jazz Band will furnish the music for the occasion. The guests of honor will be Dr. and Mrs. Schurman and Colonel and Mrs. Cheney.

A Russian who comes from America has recently been arrested by the Peking police and held under the charge that he has made many counterfeit banknotes of the Bank of Communications and the Exchange Bank. The said counterfeited notes have not yet been circulated in the market.

American Vice-Consul E. Talbot Smith arrived at Tientsin on the evening of January 26 by train from Shanghai to join the staff of the American Consulate of Tientsin: Mr. Smith comes from Washington, D. C. Vice-Consul Dormady of the Tientsin consular staff is due to go on leave this spring.

The Provincial Assembly of Shantung has circularized a telegram stating that the concurrent Governor Tien Chung-yu has doubled up the Provincial Assembly with 300 soldiers while it was in session, demanding the election of its speaker. It was further disturbed by the detectives and many of its secretaries were beaten.

Reports from the Yangtze authorities have been received by the Peking government to the effect that 2,000 rifles, 5,000,000 rounds of ammunitions and twenty machine-guns have been bought by the Szechuenese from a Japanese firm in Shanghai. They are being transported to Szechuen under the protection of Japanese.

Kao Ling-wei, Minister of the Interior, was appointed the president of the commission for the study of the improvement of the Yangtse River by a Presidential Mandate issued on January 24. To the same commission three vice-presidents were simultaneously appointed. They are: Chang Chien, Sun Pao-chi and Li Kuo-ching.

Owing to the drastic attack of the people and the Chihli Party, Tsao Yu-lin, one of the notorious leaders of the Pro-Japanese Anfu party, has declined the post of High Industrial Commissioner. It is expected that the lucrative post will be abolished and the Industrial Bureau will be annexed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

A report has been received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from China's delegates at Washington stating that the American and British delegates have conjointly approached the Chinese delegation advising that two-tenths of the Chinese troops should be disbanded this year. The Foreign Office has been urged to give a definite answer accordingly.

In reference to the revision of the customs tariff granted by the Washington Conference, the Peking government has modified its original allotment to that effect, 5.5 percent of the increased tariff will be allotted for the repayment of the foreign debts, 1.5 percent for the improvement of the railway administrations, 1 percent for civil expenses, and 5 percent for judicial betterment.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has recently wired to the delegates at Washington emphasising that the Twenty-one Demands should be submitted to the Disarmament Conference for discussion, that the railway rights of Kiao-Tsi line should be returned to China and that the proposal impending talk of international control of the Chinese Eastern Railway must be refused.

Dr. W. W. Yen refuses to act as Premier for any longer period than that of one week. General Wang Shih-chen is looked upon as a possible candidate for premiership, but his acceptance being a doubtful proposition. In case of his refusal it is, possible that no one will be found to occupy the responsible chair, on account of which the political situation is expected to be thrown into greater complications.

According to information from private sources, General Wu Pei-fu has declared at Loyang that no matter who is the forthcoming Premier after the removal of Liang Shih-yi, he is determined to call the National Convention. The questions relating to the unification of the North and South, the parliament, the diplomatic relations, and similar matters will all be presented to the convention for discussion.

In reference to the Tenth Athletic Meet of North China which will be held from April 24 to 27, 1922, at Kaifengfu, the territorial authorities of Honan has called a meeting at the Governor's Yamen and have decided that Wang Yo-chiao, head of the educational department, should be nominated as

A STEADY SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH

The figures below, covering the last four years, show the monthly increase in the number of accounts carried at The American-Oriental Banking Corporation.

Month	1918	1919	1920	1921
Jan. 31st	205	1,480	3,540	5,574
Feb. 28th	309	1,576	3,689	5,669
Mar. 31st	406	1,759	3,881	5,742
Apr. 30th	510	1,883	4,061	5,886
May 31st	606	2,047	4,275	5,944
June 30th	701	2,204	4,449	6,019
July 31st	804	2,343	4,603	6,040
Aug. 31st	915	2,504	4,825	6,132
Sept. 30th	1,003	2,752	5,013	6,298
Oct. 31st	1,115	2,974	5,170	6,462
Nov. 30th	1,236	3,132	5,317	6,520
Dec. 31st	1,360	3,311	5,474	6,619

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One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintiin ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

19-460

the preparation committee and Ku Yu-ke, principal of the Provincial Normal School, as the general-secretary of the althetic meeting.

In consideration of the necessity of improving the prisons in China, the Ministry of Justice, as a preliminary step, has recently authorised the betterment and adjustment of the "Model Prison" in the Capital so that the foreign criminals dispatched to the Capital can be given with suitable accommodation The court in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone has also been informed to hand over the foreign criminals to the prison.

The nobilities of the defunct Imperial Household, who are destitute of clothing and food and are absolutely dependent on the Peking government, are clamorous for the pension funds prior to the Lunar New Year. Of late a petition has been addressed to President Hsu requesting that the arrears of pay due to the Imperial Household to the value of $2,000,000 shall be remitted as soon as possible with a view to relieving the distress of the Imperial Household as well as the Manchus.

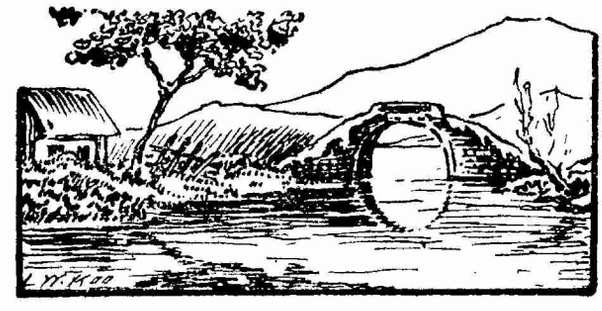
An unprecedented chance has been offered te the public who are interested in palealogy and curios to visit the Central Museum in Peking, during the Lunar New Year holidays. It will be open for admission from January 28 to February 12. More than several hundred articles which have never been exhibited in the past will be put on the display list in the different palaces. Besides the famous picture collections of the Ching Dynasty and the porcelains of the Tang, Ming and Ching, the portraits of all the emperors since the day of Fu Hsi to Kuanghsu will also be exhibited.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin has wired to the Ministry of Communications agreeing to convene a special conference of all commercial guilds of Chihli Province immediately for the discussion of raising money for the redemption of the Tsingtao-Kiaochow Railway from the hands of the Japanese, and that the Chinese delegates in Washington be instructed to insist upon the redemption of the railway with Chinese funds. The telegram adds that Chihli will raise about one-tenth of the twenty-seven million dollars which will be required for the purpose.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Vladivostok has addressed a petition the Central government stating that as a result of the internal strife of the Russian reactionaries and revolutionaries, enormous properties of the Chinese residents there have been lost or damaged and the Chinese are all ill-treated. Lately because the Central government refused their request for establishing a Russian Consulate in Harbin, they declare that the Chinese Consulate and Chamber of Commerce in Vladivostok should be withdrawn. Arbitrary imposition has been levied among the Chinese. The Peking government is requested to lodge a strong protest with the Russians accordingly.

On January 16 and 17, a military conference was convened in Mukden during which Generals Chang Ching-hui, Tutung of Charhar, Chang Chin-yao, ex-Tuchun of Hunan, Chang Tso-hsiang, division commander, Chang Tsung-chang, ex-division commander, Wang Nai-ping, director-general of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Wang Yung-kiang acting Governor of Mukden, and all the influential men of the three Eastern Provinces participated with Marshal Chang Tso-lin in the chair. It was decided at the meeting that Chang Tso-lin shall make a tour of inspection in the beginning of the lunar year around the Manchuria and Mongolia; that Chang Ching-hui shall be transferred to the Tuchunship of Kirin on the resignation of General Sun Lieh-chen; that General Feng Liang-ko shall be appointed to succeed Chang Ching-hui as Tutung of Charhar; and that all the arrears of pay due to the different forces shall be paid within three months. Military training schools and colleges are to be established in the Three Eastern Provinces with General Chang Tso-hsiang as the superintendent.

Peking, January 27th, 1922.



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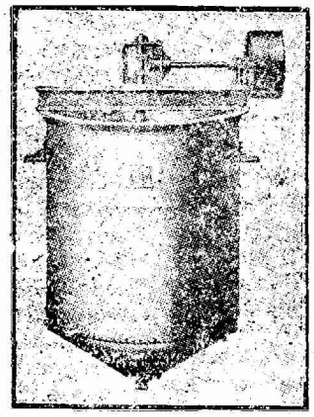

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19-462

News from Central China

The Peking-Hankow Railway has announced in a notice that on the first day of the China New Year special trains will be run to convey poor people to their homes free of charge.

A gloomy depression prevails in both export and import markets in Hankow. In view of the approaching China New Year, Chinese business men are winding up the year's accounts, hence an almost complete standstill in many of export produce.

The Wuchang Union School for Blind Girls has issued invitations to friends in Wuchang and Hankow to attend their closing exercises to be held on January 23. The Braille system of teaching is being applied by an expert teacher who teaches industrial work as well.

General Wu Pei-fu is detaining first and second class rolling stock at Loyang on the Peking-Hankow railway, according to a sensational report received today. It is again reported that General Wu has ordered his staff to take charge of all cars now being detained.

The telephone service in Hankow is being interrupted by a sudden breakdown which followed the first snow of the year in Hankow. The snow this year breaks the records of several years back, and optimistic prediction are made by Chinese as to the prospect of successive crops in the coming China New Year.

Two gunboats have left here for Nanking and Chinkiang by order of Admiral Doo Shih-kwei, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Squadron of the Chinese Navy. These men-of-war are proceeding to the lower Yangtze probably in connection with the seizure of salt revenue fund by Chinese Navy men at Shih-erh-wei, near Chingkiang,

Possibly the Tuchun of Kiangsi will be changed in connection with Wu Pei-fu's terms of compromise with Premier, according to persistent reports in the Chinese press. The candidate suggested by General Wu will probably be General Wong Ching-ping, an important subordinate under General Wu in the Chihli faction.

The director-general of the government arsenal at Hanyang has received orders from General Wu Pei-fu to reserve all munitions of war in view of the military exigency in North China. Several consignments of pistols and rifles were recently transported to Loyang. The gunpowder factory of the arsenal is doubling its output by order of General Wu.

The graduating exercises of Boone University, Wuchang, were held last Wednesday in Stokes Hall. Because of a heavy snow out-door events of the program were omitted. A. M. Sherman, dean of the Boone Divinity School, presented the degrees to the graduating classes in the absence of president A. A. Gilman who is in America on furlough.

A prominent Chinese merchant in Hankow, Wong Chi-liang, has submitted the prospectus of the Hankow Motor Car Company which he is promoting to the governors of Wuchang for approval. This company plans to operate a public motor car service on the only macadamized trunk road of the native city of Hankow. The proposal is now being carefully considered by the governors.

The sensation created by General Wu Pei-fu's hostile attitude toward the new Cabinet at Peking is now subsiding. General Wu now remains quiet, though he has issued several denunciatory telegrams against Liang Shi-yi's appointment to Primiership. Terms of compromise are being offered to General Wu Pei-fu at Loyang, and it is stated in official circles here that a peaceful settlement is in sight.

Some 10,000 Chinese paper umbrellas are reported to have been exported from Hankow to Yokohama, the shipments being alleged to have been made within a month's time These umbrellas are manufactured with improved native methods, and have been very popular with the Chinese since the anti-Japanese boycott. They sell for about 50 cent a piece, while in Japan it is said the price ranges from $1. to $1.50.

In commemoration of the completion of Hunan's provincial constitution, the provincial government at Changsha has instructed the Hunan Government Mint to coin two memorial coinages, 10,000 silver dollars and 12,000 copper coins bearing special designs of commemoration. The provincial authorities of Hunan are proud of the fact that Hunan possesses the first provincial constitution frame by their own people.

Orders for the latest issue or Yearly Subscriptions to THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST may be placed with the following Book Stores and News Agencies in the Far East: . . . . . .

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Tientsin Press	Tientsin.
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Copies for inspection may also be found on file at the following places in The Far East.

Library Reading Rooms of all Trans-Pacific Ships of the following lines, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, China Mail Steamship Company.

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Oriental Hotel	Canton.	Grand Hotel	Tsingtau.
Hankow Hotel	Hankow.	Yamate Hotel	Dairen.
Hotel Modern Pristan	Harbin.	Hotel Pleasanton	Yokohama.
Oriental Hotel	Harbin.	Chosen Hotel	Seoul.
Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.	Tor Hotel	Kobe.
Imperial Hotel	Tientsin.	Miyako Hotel	Kyoto.
Astor House Hotel	Hongkong.	Oriental Hotel	Kobe.
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Peak Hotel	Hongkong.	Osaka Hotel	Osaka.
King Edward Hotel	Hongkong.	Imperial Hotel	Tokyo.
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General Chang Fu-lai, Wu Pei-fu's agent in Hunan, is awaiting the first opportunity to move his Chihli troops from Yochow to the north by way of Wuchang and Hankow. The heavy snow has made it impossible for him to mobilize his men, but he has already seized many cars on the Wuchang-Changsha Railway, it is alleged, for troop transportation. The troops that he intends to move northward are the 25th Division and the 49th Brigade.

Representatives of various Chinese organizations in Hankow held a general meeting this week, when they sent a joint petition to Premier Liang Shi-yi, General Wu Pei-fu, urging them to make compromise in order to avoid civil strife along the Kinhan Railway region. It was at first feared in Hankow that in the event of a split breaking out, Hankow would be doomed to suffer the same fate as during the summer wars of the past two years.

A newly completed gunboat of the French Navy is on its way to the upper Yangtze gorges. The boat was sent out from France in parts which were recently assembled in Shanghai. She is named the *Balny* and will be sent to the upper river for service between Ichang and Chungking. Another new vessel of Nishin Kisen Kaisha's fleet on the Yangtze Valley is reported to have been launched at Shanghai, and will soon be sent up river for the Ichang-Chungking run.

That the upper Yangtze situation will hereafter be stabilized in view of the reconciliatory attitude of Szechuen military leaders is the opinion of the commander-in-chief of defence forces in that region, who recently telegraphed to the Tuchun at Wuchang that General Liu Hsiang has promised to withdraw all Szechuen troops from Hupeh within ten days. In addition he has offered to cooperate with authorities of Hupeh to keep open the trade route above Ichang and undertake to afford better protection to merchants traveling in the upper valley.

The overdue salaries of teachers of government schools and colleges in Changsha, Hunan, have now amounted to about $240,000, and are about ten months in arrears. Part of this fund should have been appropriated from the provincial salt revenue, but since refined salt from Szechnen and Kwangtung is exempted of provincial taxation, the outstanding pay has not been met from salt revenue. The presidents and principals of various government schools have filed an urgent petition with the educational commissioner urging him to square up the arrears with them before the China New Year day.

The Hankow magistrate and the director of the Hupeh Opium Inspectorate-General have again issued orders prohibiting narcotic trade now being carried so rampantly by foreign drug dispensaries in Hankow. It is stated that various narcotic preparations, packed under the names of foreign drug and pills, in Shanghai, make their way to Hankow and other inland ports in large quantities, and the trade is evidently growing flourishingly in view of the increasing number of smuggling dispensaries. At present such narcotic preparations are obtainable in numerous shops, cash-exchanges and stores in Hankow.

Members of the Tea Trade Guild of Hankow held a general meeting in the building of a foreign bank in Hankow to discuss problems of tea taxation. The past year showed a much better prospect of revived business, according to members of this guild, as large stocks of black tea in Hankow were cleared off during the year. They predict that a still better year is in sight, since they hope to regain part of the lost trade with Russia during the new year. Trustworthy Russian sources in Hankow, however, are pessimistic over trade revival with Russia, and report that business, export and import, has come to nil within the past few years.

Hankow, January 21, 1922.

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Wednesday, January 11, to January 19, 1922)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mls.—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Dec. Tael 1.17 equal Gold. $1)

S. S. Empress of Asia, January 7.

To Baltimore.

Straw Braid, White	Pls.	46

To Boston.

Walnuts, Kernels	,,	1,155

To Chicago.

Silk Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 245	Pls.	243.58
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	245
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	15
Young Hyson other Ports	,,	124
Hyson, other Ports	,,	17

To Cleveland.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	8.05

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 278	Pls.	280.60
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 235	Pls.	234.68
Silk Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 40	Pls.	39.95
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	48.71
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	25
Straw Braid, White	,,	120
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	103
Carpets	Pcs.	71
Skins, Marmot	,,	25,360
Skins, Lamb	,,	6,000

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 50	Pls.	50.44
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	9.27
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, other Ports	Pls.	
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	6
Carpets	Pcs.	21

S. S. Vinita, January 9.

To Portland.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	26.95

S. S. Toba Maru, January 10.

To San Francisco.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	39
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	23
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	253
Oil, Wood	,,	710
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	1,710
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	375
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	198
Carpets	Pcs.	131

To Boston.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	23,000

To Darby.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls. 32	Pls.	103.31
Other Ports, Bls. 90	,,	277.05

To Newton.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai Bls. 17	,,	52.46

To Philadelphia.

Hair, Horse	Pls.	15

To South River.

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports Bls. 50	,,	199.86

To Wilmington.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	13,586

To New York.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	1,183
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	26
Hyson, other Ports	,,	13
Tea, Scented, other Ports	,,	12
Bristles	,,	178
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 9	,,	29
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	245
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	364
Feather, Goose	,,	251
Hides, Buffalo	,,	309
Hides, Cow	,,	510
Nutgalls	,,	50
Oil, Wood	,,	8,716
Peas, White	,,	5,041
Seed, Sesamum	,,	168
Straw Braid, White	,,	46
Wool, Sheep's	,,	4,017
Skins, Doe	Pcs.	6,063
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	3,384
Skins, Marmot	,,	10,000
Carpets	,,	191
Hats, Rush	,,	342,000
Matting	Rolls	10

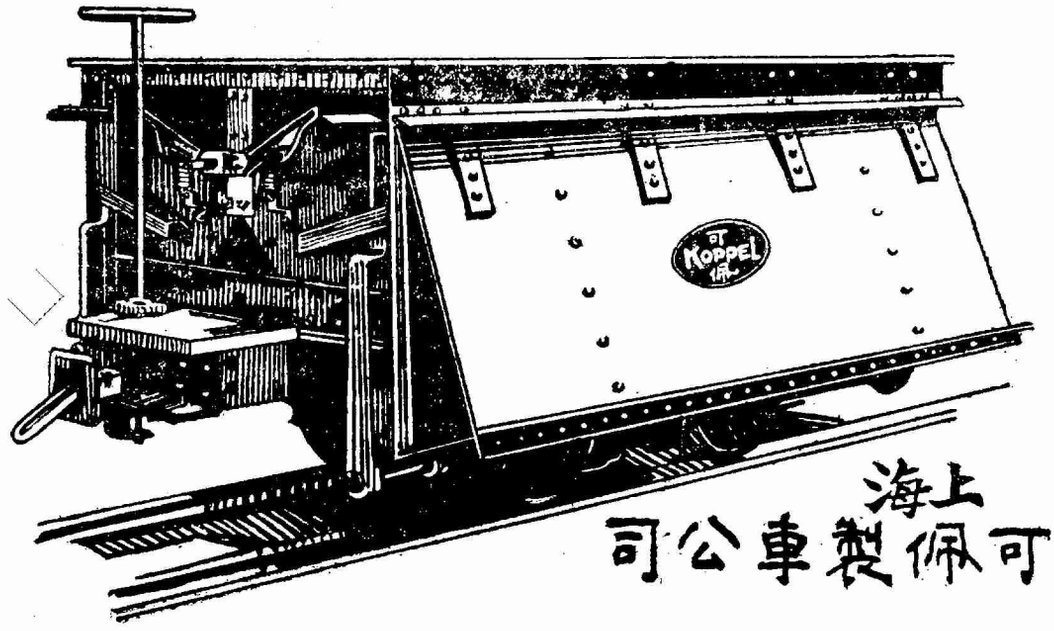
S. S. Moorish Prince, January 10.

To Boston.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	118
Skins, Doe	Pcs.	300

To New York.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	37
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	5,132
,, Kiukiang	,,	114
,, other Ports	,,	66
Imperial, Kiukiang	,,	6
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	482
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	761
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	92
Hyson, other Ports	,,	619
Feathers, Duck	,,	208
Oil, Wood	,,	13,436
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	25,095
Hats Raw	,,	54,000
Carpets	,,	19



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19-465

New Books and Publications

China and the World

"The Foreign Relations of China: A History and a Survey." By Mingchien Joshua Bau. New York; Fleming H. Revell Co; 1921.

ONE of the interesting results of the great migration of Chinese students to the United States and Great Britain that has been so marked a feature of the last few years is the appearance in English of serious studies of the problems of their own country by these young, foreign-trained men. Numbers of the books so produced, perhaps the majority, have been doctoral dissertations and have exhibited the defects common to their kind—aridity, immaturity, and occasional inaccuracy. Some of them have, however, made distinct contributions to our knowledge of the Far East.

Among the best of these latter is the volume by Mr. Bau. He has made a fresh study of the foreign relation of China, and he has based his work upon an examination of most of the sources available in English. He begins with a sketch of the diplomatic history of China and then gives, country by country, a survey of the policies in China of each of the great Powers, including especially a detailed study of that of Japan. Then follows an interesting description and discussion of the impairments of China's sovereignty—extra-territoriality and consular jurisdiction, concessions and settlements, leased territories, spheres of influence or interest, the most favored nation treatment, and tariff autonomy. He concludes with a survey of problems that have arisen since the war and what he deems would be an ideal foreign policy for China. Except for the last two or three years, he covers no subjects, which have not already been ably treated upon in books by English and American authors. Mr. Bau has, however, arranged the story in a slightly different way than have preceding writers. He has, moreover, the gift of clear and orderly statement and his book reads more easily than do most of those by Chinese students who essay to write in English, and in that respect compares well with the best books on China. It is highly doubtful whether any American author, certainly no one of Mr. Bau's age, could do as well in Chinese. As a fresh statement in English of the topic of which he has written, the book then makes a distinct and valuable contribution.

The chief value of the volume lies, however, not in the story itself, for most of that has already been told, and told well, by other writers, but in the way in which it is told. In it one sees at their best the qualities and the defects of the American-trained Chinese. The book is distinctly, although perhaps half unconsciously, an *exparte* statement of China's case. If one wishes a temperate presentation of what the Chinese asked for at Paris, and are seeking at Washington, he will find it here. He will also find here the reaction towards China's foreign relation of the present generation of Chinese students in this country. Intelligent, well read, idealistic, intensely patriotic, believing in and wishing to cultivate the friendship of the United States, distrustful of Japan, very much interested in politics and eager to influence them—all these can be used to describe the majority of the hundreds of young men from China who are so numerous on American campuses and who represent one of the greatest student movements in history. Except for this viewpoint of the Chinese student, however, the book is disappointingly like that which might be produced by any able and well-trained young American scholar. It has made no use of material in the Chinese language and but little use of sources in other languages than English. In this respect again it is typical of much of the work that is being done by Chinese students in this country. This may be because so few members of American university faculties are competent to guide Chinese in the studies of materials in that language and partly because so little material in Chinese is to be found in most university centers. So important a subject as that which Mr. Bau has discussed is, however, not understood fully unless Chinese sources can be consulted. What we of the Occident need from students of Mr. Bau's ability and training is not so much new studies of materials which are easily accessible to American and European scholars who know no Chinese as studies which will incorporate the results of investigations in Japanese and Chinese, as well as in European materials. Perhaps Mr. Bau will later do this for us. Certainly if he does so with as much industry and ability as he has shown in the present work he will make an extremely important contribution to our knowledge of Far Eastern subjects. In the meantime the present volume should prove of interest to all those who wish to learn the Chinese attitude toward the problems with which the Washington Conference is dealing.

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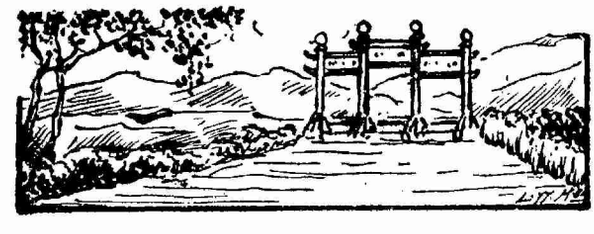


Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. Remer, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

Donald Roberts, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found be to adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. Has the Washington Conference Failed?

Read the editorial on pp. 361-62.

Questions. 1. Is the Conference over yet? 2. What is here said of Secretary Hughes? 3. Do you judge that he is meeting with a general opposition on the part of most of the delegations? 4. Is the attitude of Americans toward the Shantung question an attitude which you would criticise?

2. News of the Conference

Read the article on pp. 372-74.

Questions: 1. What is the stand taken by Japan in regard to the Twenty-one Demands? 2. Mention is made of a proposal of Secretary Hughes regarding all agreements made with China by other powers. What is this proposal? 3. What is the purpose of this proposal? 4. Has it been accepted? 5. Do you agree that China has a duty to reduce her military expenditures? 6. What is the criticism which Putnam Weale makes of the Chinese delegation at the Conference? 7. What proposal is urged by Dr. David Z. T. Yui? 8. It has been predicted that ex-President Wilson will make some statement regarding the Quadruple Alliance. What is said to be his attitude towards it?

3. How the Conference Originated.

The article on pp. 368-372 contains formation regarding the calling of the Conference, the answers received from the nations which were invited, and the program which was suggested for the Conference. The article is useful for reference if one is making a study of the Conference as a whole.

Plan of Study: (1) Draw up an outline of events relating to the calling of the Conference, its purpose and its program. (2) Discuss the settlement made in regard to each item of the program.

4. China and Japan.

Read the editorial on p. 326, which discusses a recent article of Mr. Kawakami on the relations of China and Japan.

Questions. 1. What statements are made in the first paragraph quoted from Mr. Kawakami? 2. Do these statements agree with the facts as you have understand them? If not, what are the facts? 3. What does Mr. Kawakami think should be China's attitude toward Japan? 4. What have you to say for or against this opinion? 5. What agreement does he give in support of the Twenty-one Demands? 6. What have you to say as to this agreement? 7. What can be said in justification of China's attitude on this question?

5. A National Woman's Party in America.

Read the short article on p. 378-9.

Questions. 1. What is the purpose of this party? 2. Has it so far-accomplished anything? 3. Is it desirable that this party should succeed in its efforts?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. How Peking Pays its New Year Debts

Read the article on pp. 363-364.

Questions. 1. Explain carefully how this loan is obtained. 2. Is the rate of insterest high? How high? 3. Who is Sir Reginald Gamble? 4. What is the chief weakness in the Ministry of Finance? To what is this attributed? 5. What was the 90 million dollar domestic loan plan? 6. What influence has General Wu Pei-fu had in regard to this loan?

2. The Week in the Far East

Read the article in pp. 374-75.

Questions. 1. Does the "leave of absence" of Premier Liang Shih-yi mean his resignation? 2. Will the Cabinet be reorganized? 3. What is the present situation of the Hongkong Shipping strike? 4. What is the Japanese feeling in regard to the recent disarmament agreement? 5. What is the political situation in the Philippines?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Redemption of the Shantung Railway.

Read the article on pp. 364-66. Other articles contain references to the Shantung Railway and the newspapers have been full of comment on the same subject.

Questions: 1. What telegram is the immediate reason for the article? 2. Who sent this telegram, to whom was it sent, and what proposal does it make? 3. What is meant by the phrase "Japan has tacitly promised"? 4. How much money is needed to buy the railway back? 5. What plan is proposed by the writer for raising this sum? 6. We are told on p. 365 that there have been "previous failures in similar endeavors". Do you know what is referred to? 7. What is the patriotic fund that is now in the Hsin Hua Savings Bank? 8. Do you think it better to rely upon patriotism or upon a desire to invest money in order to secure the sum to buy back the railway? 9. Does the writer assign a large or a small place to the Chinese Bankers Association in his proposals? 10. How do you account for the fact that it is easier to get money to build cotton mills or to open exchanges than it is to get money for a railway?

Topic 2. Silver in 1921.

Read the article on pp. 366-7 and note also the current rates of exchange that are given on p. 400.

Questions. 1. What was the production of silver in 1921? 2. How does this compare with previous years? 3. How much silver was used in the same year, according to the report? 4. How do you explain the fact that more silver was used than was produced? 5. How much silver was imported into China and India during the past year? 6. It is commonly believed that China suffers on account of the fact that she uses silver in international payments while the other great trading nations use the gold standard. What is the opinion of the writer of this report? 7. Why does he believe that "China and India are likely to be the strongest financially during the next few years"? Do you agree? 8. What three countries show a decline in the output of silver? 9. What is the relation between the production of silver, copper and lead? 10. What is the writer's opinion as to the future price of silver? 11. If silver goes up in terms of gold what will be the probable effect on the trade of China?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk

OFFICE HOURS 9 1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Miscellaneous Filings:

Jan. 25, 1922, Cause No. 1611, U. S. v. Fox; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued.

" 25 " " " " 1547, U. S. v. Allen; order.

In the Supreme Court of the U. S.

EDWARD R. CUNNINGHAM, PLAINTIFF IN ERROR, vs. JAMES LINN RODGERS, ANDREW DENNY RODGERS, AND FRANK R. SHINN

(*No. 42, Jan Term, 1921, decision filed January 3, 1922.*)

In Error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

SYLLABUS

(*By the Court*)

1. **CONSULS:** BONDS: ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES A mere possible owner of a distributive share of an estate administered by a consul has no right of action for official malfeasance on the latter's bond; only the administrator may sue.
2. ID: ID: REAL ESTATE. A consul has no duties in respect of a decedent's real estate and an averment that he "unlawfully assumed to instruct one holding void letters testamentary to transfer such property without consideration" states no cause of action.

Geo. F. Curtis, for plaintiff in error; John W. Herron, assistant to the Attorney General, *contra*.

MCREYNOLDS J:

Section 1697, U. S. Revised Statutes as amended by Act of December 21, 1898, c. 36, 30 Stat. 770, requires every Consul-General before receiving his commission to execute a bond conditioned for the true and faithful performance of duties lawfully imposed upon him as such officer. [1]

Purporting to proceed under this section plaintiff in error brought an action in the Supreme Court, District of Columbia, against James Linn Rodgers, once Consul-General at Shanghai, China, and the sureties upon his official bond. Process was served upon him but the sureties were not summoned and did not appear. The declaration alleges execution of the bond, its breach by Rodgers' failure to discharge his official duties concerning property left by plaintiff's brother who died in China June 10, 1905, and asks a recovery upon the bond for damages suffered. The trial court sustained a demurrer to the declaration and upon appeal this action was affirmed.

1. "Sec. 1697. Every consul-general, consul, and commercial agent, before he receives his commission, or enters upon the duties of his office, shall give a bond to the United States, with such sureties, who shall be permanent residents of the United States, as the Secretary of State shall approve, in a penal sum not less than one thousand dollars, and in no case less than the annual compensation allowed to such officer, and not more than ten thousand dollars, and in such form as the President shall prescribe, conditioned for the true and faithful accounting for, paying over, and delivering up of all fees, moneys, goods, effects, books, records, papers, and other property which shall come to his hands, or to the hands of any other person, to his use as such consul-general, consul, or commercial agent under any law, now or hereafter enacted, or by virtue of his office; and for the true and faithful performance of all other duties, now or hereafter lawfully imposed upon him as such consul-general, consul, or commercial agent. The bond herein mentioned shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury. In case of a breach of any such bond, any person thereby injured may institute, in his own name and for his sole use, a suit on said bond, and there-upon recover such damages as shall be legally assessed, with costs of suit, for which execution may issue for him in due form; but if such party fails to recover in the suit, judgment shall be rendered and execution may issue against him for costs in favor of the defendant, and the United States shall, in no case, be liable for the same. The said bond shall remain, after any judgment rendered thereon, as a security for the benefit of any person injured by a breach of the condition of the same until the whole penalty has been recovered; and the proceeding shall always be as directed in this section."

The Court of Appeals held that if the Consul-General's failure to perform his official duties concerning the personal property caused loss, the damage was to the estate, and plaintiff, being a mere possible owner of a distributive share, could not recover in his own right—any possible right of action was in the administrator. This we think was clearly right.

The second count of the painfully prolix declaration alleges

> "that there was left by said decedent certain valuable real property in the Pao Shan District in Shanghai, China, of the value of, to wit, $5,000,00, which, outstanding in decedent's name in the Land Records of said United States Consulate at Shanghai, China, it was the duty of the said defendant, James Linn Rodgers, to conserve to said decedent's estate; but notwithstanding his said duty in this respect and in utter violation thereof, and in breach of the condition of his said bond and writing obligatory, he, the said defendant, James Linn Rodgers, instructed one E. H. Dunning to convey and transfer the same over to a certain Mrs. Green gratuitously, and without any consideration passing therefor four days after he had illegally and improperly granted alleged letters testamentary to the said E. H. Dunning . . . that no such real estate was devised or sought to be devised under the paper writing hereinbefore referred to as the pretended last will and testament of the said Henry H. Cunningham, deceased . . . and said assumption of a jurisdiction and power to so instruct the said E. H. Dunning, was wholly illegal and void, although having the effect of dissipating a valuable part of plaintiff's deceased brother's estate, to the consequent loss of plaintiff by this, said defendant James Linn Rodgers' violation and breach of the condition of his bond and writing obligatory, so as aforesaid given to insure plaintiff all legal and proper protection of his said interests in and to his deceased brother's estate as aforesaid."

Jan. 25, 1922, Cause No. 1613, U. S. v. Davis; complaint.

" 25, " " " 1614, U. S. v. Hutchinson; complaint.

" 26, " " " 1615, Cook & Swan, Inc. v. National Corporation of Maine, et al; complaint; summons to answer issued.

" 27, " " " 1616, In re Coroner's Inquest on body of J. J. Griffith; oath of jurors; verdict; jurors' discharge.

In the U. S. Court for China

(Commissioner's Jurisdiction)

LU NGO NEE,
Plaintiff.

—vs—

EDWARD MAURER COMPANY, INC.,
Defendant.

Cause No. 1583
Civil No. 550

ALIAS SUMMONS TO ANSWER

Filed at Shanghai, China, January 18, 1922.

W. A. Chapman
Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Alias Summons to Answer and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the Defendant—

Edward Maurer Company, Inc.,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify it to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixth day after service hereof to file its written answer on oath.

F. J. Schuhl
U. S. Commissioner and Ex-officio Judge, Consular Court, District of Shanghai.

(SEAL)

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: G. S. Schlors, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. G. Fane, Hongkong; Bayly, Hongkong; I. Campbell; T. S. Keating, Foochow; R. H. Chapman, Local; H. M. Briggs, Nanking; F. E. McCora, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Hopson, Manila; G. S. Weld, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cooper, London; Miss Cooper, London; F. Courtney, Hongkong; Meloy, Hongkong; Mrs. Lofton, Local; Titus, Peking; E. Rick, Peking; Mrs. Johnstone, Chicago; Miss Johnstone, Chicago; F. O'Hara, Hongkong; Mrs. Elkins, New York; Williamson, New York.

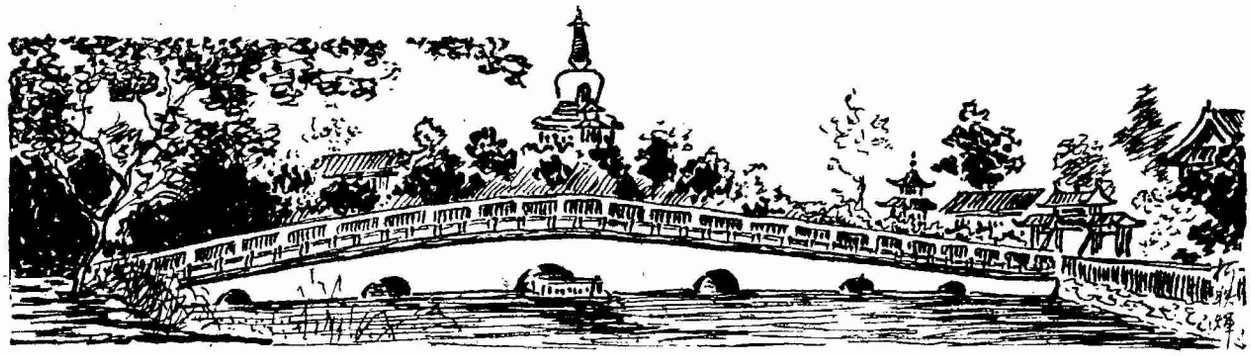
The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Chatham, Tientsin; N. Vulukuovsky, Dairen; E. M. Paul, Foochow; Capt. E. L. Jones, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. E. Worwick, Tientsin; Dr. and Mrs. Kirkby Gomes, Peking; R. Herbertz, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Costte, Kuling; J. Roebuck, Hankow; Otto Kinzel, Marseille; E. Novon, Singapore; A. Hanson, Hongkong; Walter Ott, Hongkong; Durocher, France; J. Bauncher, Dairen; J. G. Paul, Hongkong; Mrs. Geleusky, Tsinanfu; H. Kingman, Hongkong; H. Simon, Local; Penianoff, Hankow; Miss Pinanoff, Hankow; Dr. Brockle, Hankow, Capt. Weidman, Local; L. Engelter, Hankow; Robin, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Jay, Local; Ch. Glauser, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. W. Craig-Martin, Local.

Jan. 27, 1922, Cause No. 1617, U. S. v. Keinanen; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1608, Central Garage Co. v. Sternberg; demurrer.

The plaintiff's whole cause is presented upon the theory that Rodgers had no power to administer the estate of the deceased brother or to do aught in reference thereto but what the statutes authorized; "namely, conserve and transmit to the United States for proper and legal distribution according to the laws of decedent's domicile." No statute is cited which imposes any duty in respect of real estate upon a consul in China. Under such circumstances mere allegation that defendant unlawfully assumed to instruct one holding void letters testamentary to transfer such property without consideration is wholly insufficient to show an actionable breach of official duty, or adequately to point out personal damage suffered by plaintiff in error. Real estate can not be dissipated by mere direction gratuitously to convey it issued without semblance of authority. The judgment below is

AFFIRMED.



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